FBIS DAILY REPORT

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GDR'S LEUSCHNER VIEWS U.S. MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

DW202143 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Guenter Leuschner weekly international review]

[Excerpt] The son of the murdered Rosenbergs said in a recent interview with the U.S. weekly GUARDIAN, that the current U.S. policy shows terrible parallels with the situation at the time of the infamous trial against the steadfast American peace fighters. That is correct, although some methods at least have changed since the release of Angela Davis, who was to suffer the same fate as the Rosenbergs.

For those governing in Washington today, communism as such is the incarnation of evil and must be fought in a crusade. The great lie just appears in a different cloak. The atmosphere that is to be created and the goal that is to be achieved have remained the same.

The conditions, however, have become more complicated and less positive. Actually, who believes in the morality of a policy that is aimed at the first use of nuclear weapons, Andrey Gromyko said at the CPSU Central Committee plenum last week, and, is it really moral to play with the fate of one's own people by basing one's policy on the assumption that a nuclear war is permissible, even though one is very well aware what it would mean for one's own people?

Gromyko talked about a militarist intoxication permeating the political climate in the United States. Yet, it is an intoxication in which many people seem to feel the hangover coming in advance. This is the only explanation for the opposition in this country.

We are dealing with a complicated and extremely contradictory situation. On the one hand, the government is pursuing anti-Sovietism in the most dangerous way and without the least restraint, and on the other hand, a majority in the U.S. Congress in fact advocates the same thing as the socialist countries -- a freeze of the nuclear arsenals.

This may seem to be as confusing as the fact that such a prominent U.S. politician as former Senator William Fulbright, of all people, recently recommended that the Western European states, in particular the FRG, bring their own interests more to bear vis-a-vis the Reagan administration's policy of confrontation at the Geneva negotiations.

At the Hannover Protestant Church festival a Bundeswehr officer said that the belief in the stability of the so-called deterrence was diminishing because the strategy to prevent war was threatening to become a strategy to fight war. Erich Honecker on Friday said that this statement from such a man was almost unique in German history. Thus mania and clear reason are close neighbors, and the line separating both extends not only between the two social systems but also across the imperialist world.

Egon Bahr recently quoted U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger as saying that serious negotiations could be expected only after the beginning of the deployment of the new NATO missiles, adding that there would have been no NATO two-track decision if just one American had said in 1979 that the negotiations would be reasonably conducted only following the deployment. Well, there were quite urgent statements and warnings as early as in 1979 that what mattered to the United States was solely the missiles and not the negotiations -- although these warnings did not come from the Americans.

A report in today's WASHINGTON POST says that preparatory work for the deployment of the missiles is in full swing in the FRG, Great Britain, and Italy, and even in the Netherlands and Belgium whose governments have not yet given their definite consent. This report confirms Washington's only concern. It may be that some people in the West have realized this purpose of the missile decision only in the light of subsequent events, and that they were deceived by clever propaganda. But then, it still is not too late to act as William Fulbright recommended.

At the recent SED Central Committee plenum, the fact was stressed once again that it would also be useful for the future relations of both German states if not only the GDR but also the FRG did what it could to ensure that an agreement is reached at the Geneva negotiations, if not only the GDR but also the FRG worked to get the other nuclear powers to follow the Soviet Union and declare their willingness to renounce the first use of nuclear weapons, if not only the GDR but also the FRG were prepared to support a nuclear-free Europe, and if not only the GDR but also the FRG supported the conclusion of a treaty between the Warsaw Pact and NATO on the non-use of military force. Nothing and no one could prevent the Federal Republic, which is a sovereign state from actively committing itself -- as we do -- to peace and the interests of the life of our two countries regarding these and other issues.

As I said, it is possible that some people realized what is behind the 1979 missile decision -- the intention to achieve military superiority and the return to the policy of strength -- only after it was made. But then, it still is not too late to draw the conclusion of such a realization. There is still enough time -- half a year -- and there should also be enough strength, considering the support by those many millions in the peace movement for a change. However, there is one thing for which there is no time for any illusions about the Reagan administration's intentions.

Those who at the most critical stage of the negotiations are preparing the deployment of the missiles with so much zeal as is being done do not negotiate honestly. And those who have started practical flight tests of the MX missiles -- a new generation of strategic weapons -- can hardly be expected to be as flexible as they pretend they are. We should take into account what Secretary of State Shultz said to the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee. He was not expecting any results in any field of Soviet-U.S. negotiations for the foreseeable future. Therefore, Western Europe still has the choice to back or reject this concept.

FILIPOV RECEIVES LAO DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

AU201402 Sofia BTA in English 1305 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] June 20 (BTA) -- Today Mr Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and prime minister of Bulgaria, received the secretary of the CC of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council and chairman of the State Planning Committee of Laos, Sali Vongkhamsao, chairman of the Lao side of the Joint Bulgaro-Lao Intergovernment Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation.

In the course of the talks, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, Mr Grisha Filipov was informed of the results of the work of the 5th session of the commission, held in the Bulgarian capital, as well as of the trends for expanding Bulgaro-Lao cooperation put down in the protocol signed at the session. The head of the government pointed out that it should continue to develop on a mutually advantageous basis with a view of meeting better the two people's requirements. Besides this, he underlined that in order to achieve better results in cooperation and in order to bring them quicker to the people, it is necessary to start an annual coordination of the national economic plans of the two countries.

Mr Grisha Filipov made the guests familiar with Bulgaria's socioeconomic development.

SHAKEUP IN FEDERAL, CZECH, SLOVAK GOVERNMENTS

Four Federal Ministers 'Recalled'

LD201706 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] By a decision of 20 June 1983, Gustav Husak, president of the CSSR, has recalled Jaromir Obzina, Josef Nagr, Michal Stancel and Ladislav Supka from the post of ministers of the federal government.

By a decision of the same day, Gustav Husak, president of the republic, at the proposal of the CPCZ Central Committee and the Presidium of the Central Committee of the National Front of the CSSR, appointed Jaromir Obzina as federal deputy premier and entrusted him with control of the Federal Ministry for Technical and Investment Development. Furthermore, the president of the republic appointed new ministers of the federal government; Vratislav Vajnar as minister of the interior, Miloslav Boda as minister of labor and social affairs, and Miroslav Toman as minister of agriculture and food.

In Prague Castle today the newly-appointed members of the federal government took the path stipulated by the constitutional law on Czechoslovak Federation. The oath was administered by the president of the republic. Lubomir Strougal, federal prime minister, and Frantisek Salda, head of the Chancellery of the President of the Republic, were present at the oath-taking.

New Federal Ministers' Backgrounds

LD210500 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] We shall now introduce the newly appointed members of the federal government:

Dr Jaromir Obzina, university reader and doctor of sciences, federal deputy premier, and federal minister for technical and investment development, was born 28 May 1929. After graduating from the Central Political School of the CPCZ, he worked at the district party committee in Chrudim as a secretary. In the ensuing years, he held the post of chief secretary of the district party committee in Policka and then Pardubice. In the period 1951-53, he held responsible political posts at the Main Political Directorate of the Czechoslovak People's Army, from where he was sent to study at the High Party School of the CPSU Central Committee in Moscow. After graduating, he worked at the Antonin Zapotocky Military Technical Academy in Brno during 1956-64. He held the post for a year of deputy commander of the Klement Gottwald Military Political Academy in Prague. He worked at the CPCZ Central Committee from 1965. In the period 1968-69, he was deputy chief of the Institute for the Management of Sciences in the Czechoslovak People's Army. During the years 1969-1973 he worked in the CPCZ Central Committee, gradually rising from the head of a section, deputy head of a department, and finally head of the Department of Education and Sciences of the CPCZ Central Committee. In March 1973, he was appointed federal minister of the interior. In May 1973, he was elected a deputy of the Chamber of the People of the Federal Assembly; in November of the same year, he was elected a member of the CPCZ Central Committee. University Reader Dr Jaromir Obzina, doctor of sciences, is a holder of the Order of Labor, the decoration for services to construction, and other state distinctions.

Dr Vratislav Vajnar, candidate of sciences and federal minister of the interior, was born 17 September 1930. As an undergraduate of the School of Political and Economic Sciences, he actively shared in the work of the youth movement and was accepted into the Communist Party in 1952. After ending his studies, he worked as an assistant lecturer and read international law as a post-graduate student at Charles University in Prague, and then as a lecturer at the Military Political Academy. From 1958, he worked in various posts at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He worked in the apparatus of the CPCZ Central Committee from 1972, and was entrusted with the post of head of the Secretariat of the general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee in 1977. At the 16th congress he was elected a member of the CPCZ Central Committee. Dr Vratislav Vajnar, candidate of sciences, is a holder of the Order of Labor and the state decoration for services to construction.

Miroslav Toman, candidate of sciences and federal minister of agriculture and food, was born on 28 May 1935. He completed his studies at the Higher Agricultural School of Klatovy, graduated as an external student from the School of Agriculture in Prague, and won a post-graduate scholarship as an external student in Brno. In the period 1954-60, he worked as an agricultural technologist. During the ensuing 3 years, he was deputy to the head of a department of a national committee. Through 1970, he was head of the Department of Rationalization and Technical Development at the Production-Agricultural Board in Louny. In the period 1970-74, he was the director of the District Agricultural Board in Kromeriz. A year later he was entrusted with the post of department director for agricultural production in the federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food. In June 1981, he was appointed Czech minister of agriculture and food and elected a deputy of the Czech National Council. Miroslav Toman held various posts in the CPCZ. He was a member of the Presidium of the district party committee in Kromeriz.

Miloslav Boda, federal minister of labor and social affairs, was born on 10 February 1927. In 1942, he was an apprentice at the Bata company in Batovany. He took an active part in the Slovak national uprising. At the end of 1944 he was imprisoned in a concentration camp. In 1945, he joined the CPCZ. Starting in 1945, he worked in the 29 February works in Partyzanske; until 1953, he held various economic posts in the light industry branch. Through external studies, he acquired a degree in economics. From 1953, he worked in the apparatus of the CPSL Central Committee. In the period 1957-1970, he was a department head. During the ensuing 5 years, he was a secretary of the Slovak Trade Union Council. Since 1971 he has been a member of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPSL, and since 1975, its chairman, member, and deputy chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPCZ. In 1976, he was elected deputy of the Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly. Miloslav Boda is a holder of the Order of Labor and the state decoration for services in construction.

Two Czech Ministers Removed

LD201238 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1200 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] The Czech National Council Presidium, meeting today under the chairmanship of Josef Kempny, member of the CPCZ Central Committeee Presidium and chairman of the Czech National Council, has removed Czech Deputy Premier Stanislav Razl from the post of chairman of the Czech Planning Commission.

It has appointed Zdenek Krc as Czech deputy premier and entrusted him with the post of chairman of the Czech Planning Commission.

It has further appointed Frantisek Sramek as Czech deputy premier and again entrusted him with the control of the Czech Ministry of Development and Technology.

The Presidium also removed Miroslav Toman from the post of Czech minister of agriculture and food, and appointed Vladislav Treska as minister entrusted with the control of the Czech Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

The Czech National Council Presidium voiced its thanks to Stanislav Razl for his work in the post of chairman of the Czech Planning Commission and to Miroslav Toman for his work as Czech minister of agriculture and food. The newly appointed members of the Czech Government then took the oath stipulated by the Constitution, in the presence of Josef Korcak, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and Czech premier.

New Czech Ministers' Backgrounds

LD210433 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] We shall now introduce the newly appointed members of the Czech Government:

Zdenek Krc, candidate of sciences, Czech deputy premier, and chairman of the Czech Planning Commission, was born on 17 April 1936. As an active youth official, he was accepted into the Communist Party in 1954. After completing his studies at a higher industrial school of mining, he worked at the Zarubek mine technical school, and later was director of the technical training school of the Victorious February mine. In the period 1965-67, he was a political official of the municipal CPCZ committee in Ostrava. From 1971, he was secretary for party work in industry of the municipal party committee in Ostrava, and a secretary for party work in industry of the North Moravian regional party committee for 1973. Zdenek Krc, candidate of sciences, is a member of the Secretariat and Presidium of the regional party and a holder of the state distinction for outstanding work.

Frantisek Sramek, Czech deputy premier and minister of construction and technology, was born on 11 February 1923. After completing his studies at the School of Politics and Social Sciences, he worked in the Stavotechna organization in Prague. In the period 1952-57, he worked in the national enterprise, Prumstav, in Pardubice; and in 1957, he was appointed its managing director. In the period 1964-69, he was the director of the Kralovohradecke Pozemni Stavby enterprise. In 1969, he became a deputy minister; and was Czech minister of construction during 1970-76. In 1976, he was appointed as the minister of construction and technology in the Czech Government. Frantisek Sramek is a deputy of the Czech National Council; and a holder of the Order of Labor, the state decoration for services to construction, and the order of Victorious February.

Vladislav Treska, candidate of sciences, the newly appointed minister of agriculture and food of the Czech Socialist Republic was born on 13 July 1932. He worked as a forestry worker; after completing his studies at a middle agricultural school, he worked as a crop specialist of the regional directorate of state farms in Karlovy Vary. He actively worked in the Czechoslovak Union of Youth before entering the ranks of the Communist Party in 1953. In 1958, he completed his studies at the School of Agriculture; worked as the head of operations of the machine and tractor station in Blovice, and was the chairman of the unified agricultural cooperative at Nezvestice and the director of the regional agricultural board in Plzen. He was a member of the regional party committee and its agricultural commission and deputy and member of the council of the regional national committee. From 1978, he held the post of a secretary for party work in agriculture of the West Bohemian regional party Committee. Vladislav Treska, candidate of sciences, is a holder of the Order of Labor and of the state decoration for services to construction.

New Slovak Deputy Premier

LD201738 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] The Slovak National Council Presidium, meeting today under the chairmanship of Chairman Viliam Salgovic, recalled Vaclav Vacok, member of the Slovak Government, from the post of minister and appointed him to the post of a Slovak deputy premier. At the same time it has entrusted him again with control of the Slovak Ministry of Construction and Technology [ministry name as heard].

The Presidium, in the presence of Frantisek Miseje, Slovak minister of finance, has discussed a report on the implementation of the measures contained in the program for economies within the Slovak government-controlled sections of the economy in 1982.

CC RESOLUTION ON APPLICATION OF SCIENCE

AU201300 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Jun 83 pp 1,2

["Resolution of Eighth Session of CPCZ Central Committee," Prague, 16 June]

[Text] At its eighth session, held on 15-16 June 1983, the CPCZ Central Committee discussed a report of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on the speedy application of the results of science and technology in practice, which was delivered by Comrade Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

It assessed implementation of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress in the area of scientific-technical development. It noted that stepped-up efforts of party, state, economic, and social bodies and organizations have contributed to achieving a number of positive results in the area of science and technology. In spite of this, scientific-technical progress is still not sufficiently used as the main factor of the national economy's intensification.

One of the main reasons is that scientific-technical development has not become the backbone of the plan, that the endeavor to develop and apply the findings of science and technology is not yet the basic content of all management, planning, and organizational work, and that a number of shortcomings persist in the sphere of capital investment. In those areas, extensive approaches still survive. The present management mechanism does not create sufficient pressure for the innovation of products, on raising the technological standards of production, and hence on the overall growth of effectiveness.

The demanding tasks and conditions of economic development in the 1980's and 1990's require, in the innermost interest of the workers' class and broad strata of the working people, that we use science and technical progress much more widely as the basic factor of intensification, of steadily increasing the productivity of labor, and, consequently, of satisfying the needs of the people. All resources should be better utilized and internal reserves more widely used through the application of science and technology. The implementation of the results of science and technology must, above all, contribute to streamlining production, reducing the consumption of fuels, energy, metals, and other raw and industrial materials, raising the quality of production, reducing losses in all stages of the production process, introducing new technologies and products, and solving problems of the working and living environment.

This requires that we tighten technological and work discipline, apply advanced forms for organizing production and labor, orient the development of initiative toward quality, and speedily apply the results of science in practice. Besides, it is necessary to concentrate the forces and resources of science, research, development, and production on ensuring technically promising and economically effective branches that will, in the long run, have a crucial impact on national economic performance. At the same time we must very emphatically ensure the solution of short-term tasks that will contribute to raising effectiveness by the end of this quinquennium. Investment policy, as the basic instrument of carrying out structural changes in production and implementing the results of science and technology in the national economy, must be consistently aimed at modernizing and rebuilding existing production assets that lend themselves to the application of progressive technologies. At the same time, emphasis must be placed on good quality preparation and safeguarding of projects in terms of planning, blueprints, investments, territory, and deliveries, in the interest of reducing construction deadlines, limiting the number of unfinished projects, adhering to the budgeted costs and planned parameters, commissioning the projects on time, and thereby increasing the overall effectiveness of capital investment.

The transition of the economy onto the path of intensive development on the basis of a wide utilization of the results of science and technology makes it necessary that we involve our national economy more deeply in the objective process of socialist economic integration, an inseparable part of which is broad scientific-technical cooperation, especially with the Soviet Union. It is necessary to apply on a broader scale higher forms of this cooperation, such as the setting up of joint work places for scientific research and joint firms. On the basis of mutual advantage, we must also develop scientific-technical relations with advanced capitalist states, make a broader use of the findings of world science and technology, including the use of licenses in our production practice, and grant technical assistance to developing countries.

Special attention must be paid to increasing effectiveness and making better use of our own scientific-technical potential. This requires an improvement in the activity of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, the Slovak Academy of Sciences, institutions of higher learning, and research institutes and work places, as well as increasing the demands on the final effect of their work. It is necessary to adapt their structure, activity, and cadres to the requirements of intensification, and to gradually improve their equipment with instruments, computer technology, and an experimental production base. One of the important tasks is to creatively apply progressive forms of linking science with production, especially by setting up creative collectives made up of representatives of science, research, and production. By means of these forms, we should contribute to strengthening relations between the workers' class and the scientific-technical intelligentsia.

The CPCZ Central Committee places special emphasis on creating conditions for increasing activity and improving the results in construction, design, and technological work groups, because these groups are important for the speedy implementation of the results of science and research in material production and for accelerating the innovation processes. In accordance with this, it emphasizes the need to deepen the material interest of individuals and organizations, as well as the moral appreciation of work in this area, according to the results attained. In order to raise the quality and productivity of work in the preproduction stages, these must be gradually equipped with the necessary computer and other technology.

In accordance with the need to improve quality and speed up product innovation, we must improve the quality of metrology, standardization, and norm-setting, and expand and improve the activity of testing institutes.

To increase the effect of scientific-technical progress on the intensification of the national economy, it is necessary to improve the quality of central management, especially to deepen systematic activity in the area of long-term forecasts, apply on a broader scale the programmatic target approach, and improve the system of indicators of the national economic plan so as to make them effectively influence the quality aspects of production development. In order to secure the state plan's targets, it is necessary to adjust the whole system of economic tools in such a way as to make them stimulate, more than to date, an extensive application of scientific-technical progress, make them accelerate innovations and, in this connection, modernization and reconstruction, and thereby also increase the effectiveness of economic development, the quality of all work, and industry's export capability.

The CPCZ Central Committee is turning to scientists, researchers, technicians, designers, technologists, outstanding workers, inventors, improvers, and innovators and asking them to broadly develop their activity aimed at rationalization and innovation and to concentrate their efforts on solving the urgent tasks of scientific-technical development and on speedily applying it in social practice, especially in reducing the consumption of fuels, energy, and metals and on raising the technological standard and quality of products. It expects social organizations, particularly the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, the Socialist Union of Youth, and the Czechsolovak Scientific-Technical Society to play an important role in these efforts. Great attention must be devoted to utilization and mass expansion of the results of the movement of inventors and improvers and the rationalization activity of the brigades of socialist labor and to the further formation and improvement of work of the comprehensive rationalization brigades. Their activity significantly contributes to the link between science and the production practice, helps to overcome barriers between sectors, branches, and enterprises, and strengthens unity between the workers' class and the scientific-technical intelligentsia. It is necessary to support the conclusion of collective pledges aimed at ensuring work progress on key construction projects in the interest of completing them as soon as possible. Socialist competition must be aimed, more than thus far, at the quality aspects of production and economic activity in general.

The successful fulfillment of the demanding tasks in speeding up scientific-technical progress requires a comprehensive approach and coordinated efforts by all economic agencies, social organizations, and work collectives. Therefore, it is necessary to improve the selection, training, and deployment of cadres, to improve the membership base, and to systematically improve party work in this area. The Central Committee expects party bodies and organizations to make use of the rich findings and experiences of the annual meetings of members and party conferences in implementing the conclusions of the Eighth CPCZ Central Committee Session.

The CPCZ Central Committee charges all party bodies and organizations, Communists in the governments, state, economic, and social agencies and organizations to devote permanent attention to scientific-technical progress in all areas as well as to the accelerated application of the results of science and technology in practice. It also charges them with ensuring the detailing of the results of the eighth session, with adopting specific measures aimed at concerted action in implementing them, and with carrying out a regular control of their fulfillment.

The CPCZ Central Committee approves:

1. The report of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on the speedy application of the results of science and technology in practice, delivered by Comrade Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee;

2. The proposal to set up a State Commission for Scientific-Technical and Investment Promotion in the CSSR; a Czech Commission for Scientific-Technical and Investment Promotion; and a Slovak Commission for Scientific-Technical and Investment Promotion;

3. The budget of the CPCZ Central Committee for 1983;

4. The report on the activity of the Presidium, Secretariat, and commissions of the CPCZ Central Committee during the period since the Seventh Session of the CPCZ Central Committee in November 1982;

5. A change of the directive and the principles governing the payments of CPCZ membership fees;

6. The submitted cadre proposals.

CHNOUPEK RECEIVES UN DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL

LD202329 Prague CTK in English 1850 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Prague -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek received here today U.N. Deputy Secretary General for Political Affairs and Security Council Affairs Vyacheslav Aleksandrovich Ustinov, who represents the U.N. secretary general at the World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War.

Bohuslav Chnoupek appreciated the role played by the United Nations in efforts to preserve peace and strengthen international security.

He asked Vyacheslav Ustinov to convey thanks to U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar for his endeavor to serve the release of Czechoslovak citizens captured by the anti-government group UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] in Angola.

MESSAGE TO MONGOLIA ON 10TH TREATY ANNIVERSARY

AU201130 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Jun 83 p 1

[CTK report: "Congratulations to Mongolia"]

[Text] Prague, 17 Jun (CTK) -- To mark the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the CSSR and the Mongolian People's Republic, the highest representatives of the two countries have exchanged telegrams of congratulation.

The telegram that was sent by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, and CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal to Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary party Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, and Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, reads:

Dear comrades,

On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and cooperation between the CSSR and the Mongolian People's Republic, we are sending you, the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, the Council of Ministers, and all Mongolian people warm comradely greetings and congratulations in the name of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government and people, and in our own names.

The important document, which expresses the sincere wish of the Czechoslovak and Mongolian people to deepen friendship and cooperation, laid new foundations for an all-round development of relations between the two countries. The period of 10 years since its signing has convincingly confirmed that the treaty fully corresponds to the vital interests of the Czechoslovak and Mongolian people.

The nations of Czechoslovakia and Mongolia, led by their Marxist-Leninist parties, have been consolidating their friendship and successfully developing fruitful cooperation in the political, economic, ideological, and cultural fields, a cooperation that serves the common goals of building a socialist society. It contributes to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the states of the socialist community and to the joint struggle, side by with the Soviet Union and all progressive and democratic forces of the world, for peace, averting the nuclear threat, and establishing trust and mutual understanding among states with different social systems.

The Communists and working people of Czechoslovakia are firmly determined, in the spirit of the Czechoslovak-Mongolian treaty and on the basis of the tested principles of socialist internationalism, to deepen further the relations of friendship and all-round fraternal cooperation between our countries and their peoples.

We wish you, dear comrades, and the Communists and all people of the Mongolian People's Republic many fresh successes in building socialism in your homeland.

ASPECTS OF PRC FOREIGN POLICY CRITICIZED

AU201220 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Jun 83 p 6

[Article by Josef Vlcek and Jiri Hausmann: "Questions About the PRC's Current Foreign Policy; Whom Does It Benefit"]

[Text] At no time since World War II has the world found itself in such a complicated situation as that which has been created in the present period through the fault of the policy of international imperialism with the United States at the head. The United States has unleashed a new round of feverish armament; the American President has started his "crusade" against communism; the forces of international imperialism are trying by every means to stop the irreversible process of progressive changes in the world political arena.

In the face of the concepts of a "limited nuclear war" and the "first strike," everybody concerned about preserving peace on our planet is waging a historic struggle for preserving human existence. It is therefore understandable that, in this aggravated atmosphere, the current foreign policy pursued by China cannot remain unnoticed.

The PRC, inhabited by almost one-quarter of the entire population of our planet, is undoubtedly a real factor in world affairs. As can be judged from statements made by a number of Chinese representatives, the Chinese leadership realizes this fact and is striving to create the impression that it has mankind's fate at heart. At the 12th CPC Congress last September, Hu Yaobang, CPC Central Committee general secretary, declared that "China, as a large country with a billion-strong population, should benefit the world community to a great extent, and it is only natural that the nations are placing their hopes in it."

If such statements were meant to serve the nations' interest in consolidating peace and international security and achieving social progress, they could be only welcome. However, the practical steps and approaches of the Chinese diplomacy toward the complex of the main international problems and to the historic struggle of the socialist community and other progressive forces against international imperialism evoke, to say the last, a number of doubts and questions.

Among other things, this is testified to by the very appearance of the Chinese press. It is creating the impression of a seemingly objective view: Now it carries the standpoints of the capitalist countries (including outright misinformation), and then even certain information about the peace initiative of the socialist countries. Nevertheless, despite this "objectivity," the Chinese reader is, as a rule, influenced in the spirit of rabid anti-Sovietism.

Let us cite an example. In essence, China has normalized its relations with the United States with one single condition, concerning Washington's relations with the Taiwan regime. But China knew in advance that this condition would not be fulfilled. As regards the normalization process with respect to the Soviet Union, Beijing is coming out with a whole number of conditions which have nothing in common with Sino-Soviet relations or the PRC's internal problems.

What does this show? It shows that China apparently has one yardstick for gauging its steps toward the first socialist state in the world, and a different yardstick for its relations with the main bastion of world imperialism. It is quite obvious who benefits most from this original "gauging."

It is becoming obvious that certain Beijing circles would prefer to maintain an abnormal situation in relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries as long as possible, and would like to make use of it for foreign-political bartering, regardless of the true interests of the Chinese people.

The West likes to call the PRC's current position in international relations a policy "of equal distance" from the socialist and the capitalist countries. For instance, the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE on 7 June 1983 carried a commentary by Michael Weisskopf on the statement made by PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang on China's foreign policy at the current session of the National People's Congress (that is, the Chinese Parliament); the paper stated that the statement was further proof of the way Beijing is striving to achieve maximum profit by "maintaining equal distance" from the USSR and the United States. The Chinese communications media do not dispute this.

Does this perhaps mean that China stands as far away from the consistent peace followers as it stands from warmongerers? How is it at all possible that China's foreign course is creating such an impression? The paradox lies exactly in the fact that the focal point of the PRC's foreign policy continues to lie closer to imperialist countries than to the natural allies of the Chinese people. To what else does the fact testify that last year the socialist countries' share in China's foreign trade was a mere 7 percent, whereas the volume of its trade with prominent capitalist states amounted to 52 percent? The PRC's trade volume with the United States in 1982 was 17 times larger than China's trade with the Soviet Union. The FRG's trade exchange with China is equal to the PRC's trade with the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the CSSR, the Hungarian People's Republic, the GDR, the Polish People's Republic, and the Socialist Republic of Romania combined.

Beijing had agreed to the renewal of student exchanges with the Soviet Union -- 10 students from each state during the current school year. But up to 9,000 Chinese students are currently studying in the United States; and the number of persons exchanged within the framework of cultural, school, and scientific contacts between China and France is 50 times larger than the number of persons exchanged with the six socialist countries mentioned above together. The facts thus show that there is a considerable discrepancy between the Chinese leadership's words and deeds.

This fact is based on a number of factors. These include the continuing battle for the shape of Chinese policy in the period after Mao Zedong's death. Despite the reassessment of certain of Mao's precepts in the spheres of domestic policy and economy, Maoism's foreign-political hegemonist strategy has remained intact.

Several Chinese representatives recently visited the European socialist countries. Their visits indicated that, side by side with a further rapprochement with the West, the Beijing leadership apparently wishes to improve relations also with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community, on the principles of peaceful coexistence.

But the decisive proof of this will be deeds, and not words. Everybody coming with sincere interest to improve relations between the countries, and without hidden intentions aimed against other fraternal countries, will always be welcome. Czechoslovakia and other socialist states have emphasized time and again that they are prepared to concretely assess the issues of normalization and expansion of international relations with the PRC, and to do this in a businesslike and serious manner on the principles of equality and mutual advantages.

[Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak for 18 June also carries the preceeding article, on page 7]

BRIEFS

ARMS CACHE FOUND -- Five men from Klastorec nad Ohri, in the Chomutov District, had a peculiar collecting hobby. They illegally possessed 24 pistols and up to 90 rounds of ammunition of various calibers. All of them were apprehended. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Jun 83 p 2 AU]

HONECKER SENDS ELECTION GREETINGS TO ANDROPOV

AU202052 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] To the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, Moscow,

Esteemed Comrde Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov:

On your election to the post of chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet I most cordially congratulate you on behalf of the SED Central Committee, of the GDR State Council, and of the entire people, as well as on my own behalf.

We wish you, the leading representative of the USSR, the most progressive and strongest peace power on the earth, success in your work in implementing the historical decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, in the struggle for further strengthening socialism and securing peace.

The official friendship visit of the GDR party-state delegation to the USSR this May has emphatically demonstrated the unshakability of the fraternal alliance between our parties, states, and peoples. Rest assured that the communists and the entire GDR people will also in the future deepen and develop the indestructible combat alliance with Lenin's party and country as a reliable guarantee for the further fashioning of the developed socialist society.

From the bottom of the heart we wish you, esteemed Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich, great successes in your responsible function for the benefit of the Soviet people, best health, and creative vigor.

With communist greetings,

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council

SIGNIFICANCE OF LABOR PRODUCTIVITY ASSESSED

DW201213 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Dr Karl-Heinz Gerstner weekly economic review]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, I wish you a good Sunday.

The past week was not an ordinary week, because important political events were taking place, such as the sixth plenum of our party, the CPSU plenum in Moscow and the Congress of the Working Youth in Berlin yesterday. We have been informed about comprehensive documents on these events and I admit, dear listeners, that it was not at all easy to keep abreast of reading these texts. However, this appears absolutely necessary to keep informed about the rapidly changing international situation.

Comparing the serious responsibility, the matter-of-factness, and the principled peace policy expressed in our documents with the hysteria and the demagogy bristling with lies that we can hear from the imperialists, it is not difficult to realize on whose side morality and logic stand and from whose side peace is being threatened. In this unprecedented struggle all over the world the superiority and correctness of our socialist position crystallizes more and more plainly: We have a clear and concrete concept of a peaceful and progressive world, which the imperialists do not have at all.

We know how important it is in this situation that everybody acquires special knowledge in order to represent our just stance in this ideological turmoil offensively. We must be economically strong to be in a position to wage this struggle effectively. Those who are economically weak today are being unscrupulously blackmailed by the imperialists. It was only recently that President Reagan said that the era of scruples is over. This can be perceived each day from his words and deeds.

To be economically strong -- we are economically strong through or own performance and through comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other CEMA countries. The sixth plenum has struck a positive interim balance. The results of plan fulfillment till the end of May show that we succeeded in continuing a remarkable economic growth and in achieving a significant plan lead. Industrial production increased by 4.5 percent till the end of May. Many people will envy us this growth rate in the current world situation.

Some of our combines, such as the Erfurt Combine of Micro-Electronics, the Brandenburg Refined Steel Combine, the (Germed) Pharmaceutical Combine in Dresden, the Schwarze Pumpe Gas Combine and the Weissenfels Shoe Combine, have achieved particularly outstanding results. Production increases in our industry were also achieved in the past 5 months with an absolutely decreasing energy consumption. What we have managed to do in energy and material economy is really exemplary work and is also fully recognized internationally.

Production increases this year again were achieved primarily through increases in labor productivity, which during the first 5 months was raised by 5.1 percent and even by 7.7 percent in the construction industry. We consider this our most important progress, for it is in the field of labor productivity that the decisive battle between the two systems is taking place.

It was learned at the sixth plenum that 23,000 robots are being utilized in our economy, and their number is increasing each month.

Dear listeners, this performance increase and this high growth rate of our production enable us to continue our social policy, to maintain the achieved living standard and to increase it step by step. From the experiences of the past years we know, dear listeners, how we succeeded in making this headway in performance increase through higher labor productivity. This is what, in the final analysis, our successful economic policy is based on, and therefore we continue it in the best possible way.

What matters time and again is labor productivity and the contribution of science to higher labor productivity. In this field, too, we are making headway. In the past year 500 million work hours were saved because of scientific results. Since early this year, roughly 1,900 tasks from the science and technology state plan and enterprise plans were transferred to production. It is through this rationalization that labor productivity increased so strongly. At the same time, cooperation with the Soviet Union in the field of microelectronics is being developed rapidly. Recently Felix Meier, our minister of electrical engineering and electronics, has held additional negotiations in this field.

The struggle for higher labor productivity now assumes new dimensions. The entire production apparatus of our industry has changed; it was modernized and automated, and this process is being stepped up.

Dear listeners, the Congress of the GDR Working Youth in Berlin yesterday has shown that the GDR working youth is fully involved in this reality of our economy. More than 10,000 young workers, engineers, students, and apprentices are working in the FDJ microelectronics initiative for the development and production of highly integrated circuits. Recently, youth research collectives solving research tasks in the enterprises, were set up apart from the youth brigades. Some 150 such youth research collectives are working in the field of microelectronics. In the FDJ industrial robots initiative, 4,304 robots are now being utilized in production processes. In this respect, too, young people are working in such fields where revolutionary changes in our life and in our work are under way. By 1985 they want to have built 10,000 robots. The showing of the working youth at the conference was encouraging, heart-warming, and it aroused optimism. They are aware they are participating in a work of historical magnitude.

Dear listeners, cooperative farmers and workers of agriculture and forestry must be congratulated on their day of honor today. They have made great performances, as is said in the greetings message of the Central Committee. By the end of May they had overfulfilled the plan targets for slaughter cattle, milk, and eggs. Animal losses were reduced considerably. 5,635 fosterers of animals were acquired who began their work in the stables. Cooperation between animal and agricultural production cooperatives has deepened.

We also congratulate the working people of water utilization on their day of honor. It can be confirmed that we are reliably supplied with drinking water at any time. Likewise the supply of industry and agriculture with water for industrial use is safeguarded in every respect, though water supply is no longer as self-evident as it used to be. All over the world water has become a valuable raw material that is not unlimitedly available and that must be rationally and economically utilized.

MITTAG MEETS LCY STUDY GROUP IN BERLIN

LD202323 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1620 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Berlin, June 20 (TANJUG) -- Economic relations between Yugoslavia and the German Democratic Republic should in future be developed primarily through coproduction and division of labour.

This was said today, Monday, at the talks between Politburo member and secretary of the Socialist Unity Party (S.E.D.) Central Committee Guenter Mittag and a study group of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (L.C.Y), headed by member of the L.C.Y. Central Committee and member of the Presidency of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo Ilija Vakic.

Mittag pointed out the development of good and friendly relations between the S.E.D. and the L.C.Y. and the favourable relations, principally economic, between Yugoslavia and the German Democratic Republic. He added that his country would extend full support to the further development of the two countries' economic relations.

The study group of the L.C.Y. visited the German Democratic Republic under a programme of inter-party cooperation and studied the development of the economic system.

BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV ON OFFICIAL FRIENDSHIP VISIT

Met By Honecker

LD210917 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0737 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Berlin, 21 Jun (ADN) -- A party and state delegation from the People's Republic of Bulgaria, led by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the State Council, arrived in the GDR this morning for an official friendship visit.

The representative of the fraternal Bulgarian people was very cordially welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, Erich Honecker. Thousands of the capital's workers also greeted the guests.

Delegation Members Named

AU210652 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0600 GMT 21 June 83

[Text] A short while ago a Bulgarian party-state delegation led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov left for the GDR on an official friendly visit. Grisha Filipov, Petur Mladenov, Ognyan Doynov, Andrey Lukanov, Dimitur Stanishev and the Bulgarian ambassador to the GDR are also in the delegation.

FISCHER MEETS SRI LANKA DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

LD202333 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1817 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Berlin, 20 Jun (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and Tyronne Fernando, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Sri Lanka, who is at present in Berlin for political consultations, have stressed the urgent need to halt the arms race and take concrete disarmament measures, especially with regard to nuclear weapons of mass destruction. Oskar Fischer received the guest for a talk today, during which they discussed questions relating to the transformation of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and spoke in favor of convening the 1984 international conference on the Indian Ocean in Colombo.

The two ministers stressed their states' interest in the further development and deepening of the traditional friendly relations between the GDR and Sri Lanka.

Today Heinz Gerber, GDR deputy transport minister, and Tyronne Fernando signed a merchant shipping agreement between the two governments.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON TODOR ZHIVKOV VISIT

Zhivkov Dinner Toast

AU171853 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Jun 83 pp 1,7

[Speech by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council, delivered in Budapest at 14 June official dinner given for him by Janos Kadar]

[Text] Dear Comrade Kadar, dear Hungarian friends, comrades: I thank the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidium and the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic for inviting the Bulgarian party-state delegation to pay an official friendly visit to your splendid country. I thank the fraternal Hungarian people for their warm feelings and cordial welcome.

It has become a good tradition, dear Comrade Kadar, that each of our mutual visits gives further incentives to the future development and deepening of the comprehensive cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Hungarian People's Republic. This happened after the talks we had with you here in 1973. It also happened in 1979 when the Hungarian party-government delegation visited Bulgaria. The agreements we reached then elevated the relations between our countries and peoples to a higher level.

The cooperation between the BCP and the MSZMP and between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Hungarian People's Republic is developing dynamically, broadly and along an ascending line.

Our bilateral economic relations are intensive. The exchange of trade achieved during the first 3 years of the current 5-year plan is expected to be greater than the planned trade exchange in the 1981-1985 long-term trade agreement. Direct links are being established between a number of industrial and agricultural organizations. Fruitful contacts between the parliamentarian and state organs, between the public and mass organizations, and between the creative unions and cultural and scientific institutes in our countries have also been set up.

These are the results of our unbreakable socialist cooperation, which is very natural. The relations between our parties, states, and peoples have been built on the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. We are united by our common friendship with the great Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community. We share common ideals and goals and the great cause of socialism and communism to which we have devoted our strength.

The centuries-old mutual sympathy and friendship between the Bulgarian and Hungarian peoples are consolidated by the friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance treaty, the 35th anniversary of which we will mark next month as a moving event in the life of our two countries. Please allow me to express our gratitude to the Hungarian public for their wide participation in marking the 1,300th anniversary of the founding of the Bulgarian state and the centenary of the birth of Georgi Dimitrov, the great son of our people and eminent figure of the international Communist and workers movement.

Comrades, the building of a socialist society is the basis on which Bulgarian-Hungarian mutual relations are developing and being enriched. We welcome the successes and achievements of the fraternal Hungarian people from the bottom of our hearts.

I can assure you that the programs of the 12th BCP Congress for further building developed socialism in Bulgaria are being successfully fulfilled.

Life has proved that the further we progress in our development, the higher become the goals we set in our mutual relations. We, the CEMA member countries, are being called upon to bind even closer together our economic and scientific-technical cooperation with intensification of production and with efforts to raise effecitvity and improve production quality. Existing reserves for expanding specialization and production-sharing on a unilateral and bilateral basis must be used more fully.

Comrades, it is known that our stands on the basic international issues fully coincide. This was confirmed during our present talks. That is why our concern over the serious exacerbation of the international situation is also shared. The reactionary imperialist circles are trying to wage a true crusade against the socialist countries. Preparations for deploying new U.S. nuclear intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe is also under way.

The socialist countries are using their consistent peace policy to confront the growing threat of nuclear world war. The People's Republic of Bulgaria fully supports all the proposals made by the Soviet Union in the sphere of disarmament and detente in international relations. A good basis for an agreement on the issues which concern mankind now are the intiatives expressed in Prague in the Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact member countries. The proposal on signing a treaty on the nonuse of military power and on maintaining peaceful relations between the member countries of the Warsaw Pact and NATO are of great importance.

There are possibilities for an equal and constructive dialogue. We expect such an approach in Geneva, in Vienna, and at all international forums. According to our opinion, positive results can be achieved only when the principles of equality and equal security are respected. Otherwise, the Soviet Union and its allies will be compelled, based on mutual agreement, to undertake appropriate steps to strengthen their defensive capability. That is why we fully support the 28 May 1983 declaration of the Soviet Government.

The policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is constantly aimed at developing good neighborliness and cooperation among the Balkan peoples. The proposal on making the Balkan peninsula a nuclear-free zone also serves this purpose. I want to assure you that we will continue to spare no efforts to strengthen peace, security, and cooperation in the Balkans, Europe, and the world.

Dear Hungarian comrades, the talks we began today are held in a spirit of full unanimity of views. Thus, we think with justification that they will give further impetus to the multifaceted Bulgarian-Hungarian cooperation.

With the assurance that our present talks will contribute to a further ascending development of the relations between our parties, countries, and peoples, I propose a toast:

—to further and greater successes of the Hungarian people in building a developed socialist society;

-- to fraternal friendship and fraternal Bulgarian-Hungarian cooperation;

— to the triumph of the cause of peace and socialism;

-- to your good health, Comrade Kadar;

-- to the good health of all comrades present here!

Cheers!

Talks Continue

LD151038 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Janos Kadar has had another round of talks with Todor Zhivkov within the framework of the high-level Hungarian-Bulgarian discussions held in Budapest. They informed each other about the implementation of the congress resolutions of the two fraternal parties, reviewed the possibilities of further developing the many-faceted Hungarian-Bulgarian cooperation, and discussed the international situation.

Cooperation Pact, Departure

LD161822 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] The Bulgarian party and state delegation led by Todor Zhivkov visited Hernad this morning in the company of Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council. They went to the 15 March cooperative and looked ove household farm.

This afternoon Gyoergy Lazar and Grisha Filipov signed a document concerning the main direction of the development of Hungarian-Bulgarian economic and technical cooperation and on the long-term development of socialist integration.

Afterwards the two delegations held a closing session. At the plenary session Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, thanked Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Bulgarian Communist Party, for his letter of condolences on the deaths in the Komlo mine disaster.

After the talks, which lasted half an hour, the delegations lined up in Lajos Kossuth Square outside the parliament building. Several members of the MSZMP Politburo, of the Presidential Council and of the government were present. Representatives of the diplomatic corps also attended. The festive farewell to the Bulgarian party and state delegation was conducted with military honors. Then the guests were driven to Ferihegy Airport, where Janos Kadar, Pal Losonczi and Gyorgy Lazar said farewell to Todor Zhivkov and the other members of the Bulgarian delegation.

BORBELY-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW

LD201837 Budapest MTI in English 1723 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Budapest, June 20 (MTI) -- A party delegation, headed by Gabor Borbely, secretary of the Budapest party committee, left for Moscow Monday at the invitation of the CPSU Moscow Committee.

PROTOCOL SIGNED ON BARTER TRADE WITH ROMANIA

LD162037 Budapest MIT in English 1817 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Budapest, June 16 (MTI) -- Mrs Lajosne Selmeczi, Hungarian deputy home trade minister, and Dimitru Petrescu, first deputy home trade minister of Romania, concluded talks in Budapest Thursday with the signing of a protocol. The two leading representatives of the bilateral home trade working group surveyed the 1983 exchange of hom-trade barter and noted that exchanges are according to schedule. It was decided that next year direct exchange of goods between department stores and barter in the same category will be expanded.

POPE'S HOMILY IN KATOWICE; COMMENTARIES ON VISIT

Katowice Homily

LD201922 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1605 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Homily delivered by Pope John Paul II during a mass celebrated in Katowice -- live]

[Excerpts] Christ be praised! Dear brothers and sisters, I thank you with all my heart for having invited me to Piekary. [applause]

Human work lies at the center of all social life. Through it social justice and love are shaped if the whole area of work is governed by the proper moral order. However, if there is a lack of such order, injustice creeps in to replace justice and hatred enters in the place of love. In calling on Mary as the mother of social justice and love, you, my dear brothers and sisters, as the working people of Silesia, of all Poland, wish to express how close to your hearts that moral order lies, a moral order which should govern the sphere of human work. [applause]

The whole world is following and continues to follow with bated breath the events which occurred in Poland following August 1980. These gave broad public opinion something in particular to think about. It is a fact that these events were primarily concerned for the moral order itself which is linked with human work and that it was not just a matter of increasing remuneration for work. [applause]

Also striking was the fact that these events were free of violence, that nobody was killed or injured because of them. [applause] Finally, the fact that the events of the Polish labor world of the 1980's had a clear religious nature. [applause] Therefore nobody can be surprised that here in Silesia, in this great work basin, there exists the cult of the Mother of Christ as the mother of justice and social love. Justice and social love signify exactly this fullness of moral order which is connected with the entire social system and, above all, with the system of human work.

Work has its basic value because it is being executed by man. The dignity of work is based on this also, something which ought to be respected irrespective of what work is being done. It is important that it is being done by a human being. [applause] Carrying out any kind of work, man imprints on it the stigma of the person, the image and likeness of God himself. It is also important that man is executing work for somebody, for others. Work is man's duty, both toward God and toward people, both toward one's own family and toward society, the people to which he belongs.

The rights of a working man also correspond to this obligation -- that is, the duty to work. These rights must be comprehended in the broad context of human rights. Social justice consists of respect for and implementation of human rights for all members of a given society. [applause]

Against this background, the rights which are directly connected with the work accomplished by man assume its true resonance. I do not analyze the details here but I am citing the most important ones. First of all, there is the right to a just salary -- meaning one that is sufficient for the upkeep of the family. [applause] Next there is the right to be insured against accidents connected with work. There is also the right to rest. Let me recall here how often we have been tackling the issue of work-free Sundays here in Piekary. [applause]

The problem of trade unions is also connected with the sphere of rights of working people. [prolonged applause]

I quote literally what I have written on this subject in the encyclical Laborem Exercens, simply about human work: Modern trade unions have grown out of a struggle waged by workers, the working world, and primarily industrial workers for their just rights in relation to the owners of the means of production. In this connection their task remains to defend the welfare of the working man in all spheres in which the rights of the latter come into prominence. Historical experience teaches us that organizations of this type constitute an indispensable component of social life, in particular in modern industrialized societies. Of course this does not mean that only industrial workers set up these kind of unions. They serve to secure similar rights for representatives of every trade. Thus there are unions of farmers and nonmanual workers. They are the expression of the struggle for social justice [applause] for the just rights of the working man according to various trades. [applause]

So much for the text of the encyclical. It also goes on to speak about the duties and about the method and range of trade union activities. I spoke in a similar vein as early as January 1981 during the audience given in the Vatican to the Solidarity delegation [applause] which was also accompanied by the delegate of the Polish Government for Permanent Working Contacts With the Holy See.

Here in Poland Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski said: When the right of people to associate is at stake, then this is not the right which has been bestowed upon people by somebody. This is a peoples' own innate right. [applause] That is why the state does not give this right to us. [applause] The state has merely the right to protect it [applause and shouts] so that it is not breached. [applause and cries of Long live the pope!"]

Well, I am telling you yet again that I am alive and that I want to speak again and I ask you to allow me to speak a little more. I am returning to the words of Cardinal Wyszynski: This right has been given to people by the Creator who made man into a social being. The social nature of human strivings, the need to gather together, to unite people with each other comes from God. This speech by the late primate comes from 6 February 1981.

So, my beloved, the cause which has been going on in Poland in recent years has a profound moral sense. It cannot be resolved in any other way but by a genuine dialogue between the authorities and the public. [applause] The Episcopate of Poland called for such a dialogue during that period many times.

Why do the working people of Poland -- and, after all, all over the world -- have the right to such a dialogue? Because the working man is not just an instrument of production but a subject [podmiot]. [applause] He is a subject who, in the entire process of production, has primacy over capital. [applause] Man, through his work, also becomes the veritable master of the workshop, of the work process, of the products of work, and of distribution. He is also ready to make sacrifies as long as he feels himself to be a genuine joint steward with an influence on the just distribution of the things one is able to produce together. [applause]

We appeal to Mary as the mother of social justice for these fundamental principles of social order -- on which the true meaning of human work, along with the meaning of human existence, depends -- to assume a real form in social life on our soil. For man is unable to work if he sees no meaning in his work, [applause] when this meaning ceases to be clear for him, when it somehow seems to be screened from him.

That is why we fervently ask the mother of social justice to restore meaning to the work of all working people in Poland, to restore a sense of meaning. At the same time we call on Mary as the mother of social justice so that by turning into deeds the principles of social justice, the love of which Jesus spoke to his disciples when giving them the new commandment to love one another, may become possible. That social love is nothing other than the civilization of love continually recalled by Pope Paul VI, towards which one has to steer throughout the entire development of the life of society and international life.

That pope said that the civilization which emerges from the love for people and which desires to give them its full experience has to search for true and full values of life to which it should address itself all the time and it has to affirm those event at the price of the lack of understanding, difficulties, and opposition. These are the words of Paul VI on 21 January 1976.

Love is greater than justice and social love is greater than social justice. If it is true that justice has to prepare the ground for love, than it is even more true that only love can ensure that there is complete justice. It is thus necessary if man is to be loved truly and if rights of man are to be safeguarded in full. This is the first and fundamental dimension of social love.

The second dimension is family. Family is the first and fundamental school of social love. It is necessary to do everything to make it possible for this school to retain its qualities. At the same time the family has to be strong enough in the joint love of all those who create it that it is capable of remaining a shelter for man among all destructive currents and painful experiences. The homeland is another dimension of social love. Sons and daughters of one nation remain in love toward the joint good which they find in culture and history, finding support for their social identity in those. At the same time they provide support for their neighbors - compatriots. This circle [pol krag] of social love is of special importance in our Polish historic experience and in our present. Social love is open toward all people and toward all peoples and if it is formed deeply and properly within its fundamental circles -- man, family, homeland -- then it will also pass the test in the broadest circle.

Dear participatns in this meeting on Silesian soil, receive, in this great community which it is here difficult to encompass, receive once again from your compatriot and the successor of Peter, the gospel of work! [applause] Receive also the gospel of justice and social love! May it unite you profoundly around the Mother of Christ in her sanctuary in Piekary just as she has united whole generations here! May it radiate widely into the lives of people of hard work in Silesia and in all of Poland. Let us recall all working people who are dead not just those who had fatal accidents in collieries or other places, those who have recently died in tragic incidents [pol wydarzenia] -- all of them. [prolonged applause]

We, who are alive, are facing a great moral effort connected with the gospel of work, the effort which aims at introducing justice and social love into Polish life. Under the sign of Mary and with her help, God bless you in your efforts and toil! [shouts of "God bless you," prolonged applause]

Western Coverage of Visit

LD201634 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0455 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The cowboys got on horseback, and each one is on his own tack. This is hardly surprising because the preparations for the corrida, which Western journalists --

starting with the Americans -- have made for the papal visit to Poland, have indicated for a long time that we are going to have a monstrous propaganda show.

John Paul II's visit to our country is primarily of a religious nature. Such is the position of the head of the Church on this matter, the position of the Polish Episcopate and the authorities of our country is the same. It is true that general human issues, the need for world peace and dialogue between nations, are publically spoken about, as well as the most important Polish matters, but it is difficult to expect otherwise, in view of the fact that the leaders of the Polish state are meeting the head of the Catholic Church who is a Pole. In the meantime, in Western propaganda, beside a meagre reporting service concerning the itinerary of the pope's visit, are reports from Poland filled with political speculation that are being fed to Western readers and listeners in an atmosphere of almost menace. They are valiantly supported by the choir of Polish-language, Western, subversive radios.

The French paper LE FIGARO announced in a headline: "Jaruzelski Trembles Before the Pope." The Italian paper LA STAMPA wrote that the pope has begun his second dramatic pilgrimage. The Swiss paper LA SUISSE stated that the pope did not come to Poland to sign some trivial compromises and to support the regime. Radio Free Europe does not like the normal and inevitable security measures and order observance principles adopted jointly by representatives of the Polish Church and the authorities.

The ultimate in megalomania are the reports from the meeting with the youth in Czestochowa. The Western press and radio have heard only one word in the pope's statement -- solidarity. It does not matter that the pope was speaking about human solidarity and the love of one's neighbor. Everybody had been waiting for this word. Finally, it was here, and it could be announced to the world. This was the first case of the pope using the word -- solidarity. That was enough for the French paper LE MATIN to write. " The Pope Rescurrects Solidarity."

We could multiply examples of this kind of manipulation of words and political provocation directed to the listener in Poland. There would also be no shortage of examples of how Western propaganda expatiates about the special tasks that John Paul II is going to perfom in our country. Whatever may be said about this visit, one thing is already certain. This visit is treated as a great political spectacle, which in accordance with the wishes of the Western -- especially American -- politicians, should transform into events that will rock our country. In accordance with the principle professed by these politicians -- the worse things are in Poland, the better.

In this context, we are not surprised by the words flowing from Radio Free Europe. A White House statement shows what great importance the Americans attach to the holy father's pilgrimage to Poland. The White House press spokesman has announced the pope's visit. If this information is similar to that pushed by Western propaganda, may God protect the President.

Pope's Remarks on Poland's Role

LD201616 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Piotr Krol commentary]

[Excerpts] The policy of peaceful coexistence and international cooperation, which was worked out and implemented with such effort after the long period of cold war, has been put to a hard test more than once.

During the meeting at the Belweder Palace Wojciech Jaruzelski said tension in international relations has coincided with the worsening of Poland's internal problems. A conflagration is being made out of embers. Hence Poland's great coresponsibility for our freedom and yours.

Since the attempts to invent a new place on the political map of Europe for Poland have not been and will not be successful and since one must not play with fire, the alternative can only be total and general disarmament, peaceful dialogue, and cooperation among nations. We think that is how the words that John Paul II pronounced in the Belweder -- when he spoke of a sovereign Polish state in its place being necessary to Europe and the world and the memory of the terrible experiences of war, which were the lot of Poles and the other nations of Europe, and a fervent appeal for peace -- will be interpreted.

Warsaw on Pope's Sermons

LD201446 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Jerzy Malczynski commentary]

[Text] During the meeting in Belweder Palace, General Jaruzelski recalled the words spoken in the same place during the pope's previous visit to Poland: For its activity the Church does not desire any privileges, only and exclusively that which is necessary for the fulfillment of its mission. As if continuing this thought, 2 days later John Paul II blessed cornerstones for the construction of new churches and Catholic colleges. There is probably no need to recall that about 300 such facilities are already being constructed.

Now, another matter. Greeting the guest, the premier, referring to the history of People's Poland, mentioned the disappearance of thatched roofs and elimination of illiteracy, hungry preharvests, and communal coalmines [biedaszyb], seasonal farm workers, and unemployment. When we watch on television for example the drivepasts by distinguished guests along the streets of Polish cities, we see in the frame -- as the cameramen put it -- new housing estates and colorfully and smartly -- in spite of the known difficulties -- dressed crowds, the great majority of which do not know about the times when, prior to going to church, turns had to be taken with the one pair of shoes.

Such reflections can be made on many occasions, however. Let us return to the visit and its world echoes. As we have already reported, unfortunately, numerous Western propaganda centers keep trying to reshape the pope's visit to Poland from a religious event into a political one. It must be admitted that sometimes they succeed. Every ambiguity in homilies is pulled out, sentences relating to our nation's distant history are presented as if they were an assessment of today, and so on. We have been observing this propaganda technique for a long time.

It is unpleasant that some of the gathered give cause for it. It is embarassing that the distinguished guest feels forced to make requests for not interrupting his speeches as some sentences may sound ambiguous for those expecting sensations and may become an occasion to manifest totally extra-religious feelings. During the sermon delivered yesterday morning in Jasna Gora, the pope's speech was interrupted when he said: A state is really sovereign if it governs the society and, at the same time, serves the common good of society and allows the nation to realize its characteristic subjectivity, its characteristic identity. It would be difficult to argue with this view which is often, after all, expressed in various forms by many politicians.

I think that this is how the speaker was treating it when, after being allowed to speak, he appealed to the people not to interrupt his speeches, which would surely be more beneficial for the religious fruit of the meeting, as he put it. On the other hand, silence lasted for a dozen or so seconds before an indecisive applause after a text which carried a truly important religious and moral content -- O Mother, help us to pass through our difficult time with the Gospel in our hearts, into this future into which we have invited Christ, the Prince of Peace.

I am convinced that the decisive majority of those present at the Jasna Gora hill arrived there for a meeting with the head of the Church, to experience the moment of religious exultation. This may be demonstrated by the large number of people taking communion during the mass celebrated there. So, from where do the reluctance after the quoted call and the emotional reaction at points where the speaker himself probably did not envisage it come?

The behavior of a largish group of young people on Saturday afternoon, in the same Czestochowa, smacks of gross tactlessness. During the presentation gifts to the pope, the person explaining to those gathered what was happening at the papal throne reported at one point that a delegation of the light and life movement was presenting a gift, and that this movement brings together young people who have renounced alcohol and have decided not to offer it to anybody. A large group of young men received these words with an insulting burst of laughter. Can we really not avoid such sights and such behavior which are totally incomptible with the place, the essence of the event, and whole of the distinguished guest's visit?

I am sorry about the tone of my reflections today but, like the majority of listeners, I would like the whole visit to pass in an atmosphere appropriate for the guest's personage and for the dignity of all of us as hosts. John Paul II himself, appealing yesterday evening for a calm dispersal after the mass, used the words: I trust that nobody will disrupt our concentration.

RFE 'JUSTIFIES' REVANCHIST DEMANDS ON POLAND

LD202156 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] The revisionists, who have held a rally in Hannover, have found worthy supporters within the Free Europe radio station in Munich. Let's listen:

[Begin recording] The holy father, greeting Jasna Gora pilgrims on Saturday, also addressed the faithful of the Szczecin Diocese and more widely all those who inhabit Odra and Baltic adjoining territories. He spoke of evangelization of the Western Pomerania region, of the return of these lands to within Poland's current frontiers.

It so happens that at the same time Silesian expatriates held a rally in Hannover. Herbert Hupka, the chairman of this organization, addressed the rally in -- to use the PPR's propaganda phrase -- the revanchist spirit.

In its Saturday evening program Warsaw radio immediately pounced on the parts in his speech in which he said that as far as the expatriates were concerned, the name Wroclaw would forever remain Breslau; that the pope's visit to Wroclaw failed to change the fact that it was a German city, situated within the frontiers of the former reich of 1937. The exaggeration of the importance of expatriates' organizations and what some of their leaders say is a ploy that has been used in the PPR for a long time. Now this accent has surfaced to serve the propaganda of sowing discord between Poles and Germans -- just in time, so to speak. [end recording]

The Polish section of the Free Europe radio station actually justifies the demands of the revanchists who lay claims to Polish Odra and Nysa territories. Protesting voices -- ours, among others -- the section terms a propaganda ploy.

Well, what can one say? This radio station is situated in Munich. As Zdzislaw Najder, the chief of the Polish section of that radio station said, it works according to the principle: you scratch my back and I'll scratch yours.

PAPERS VIEW 'GERMAN UNITY DAY' CELEBRATIONS

LD201647 Warsaw PAP in English 1520 GMT 20 Jun 83

["Impudent Revanchist Statements in FRG" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 20 June -- "The central and regional demonstrations of 'German unity' in the Federal Republic of Germany were an expression of a decisive ill-will and deafness of the West German Government to the warnings against political provocation and incitement of new nationalism," said the Polish Army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI today.

"This year's wave of provocative events forces all the realistically minded Europeans into reflection -- it arouses and intensifies their fully justified concern over the destiny of the continent. 'Common German fatherland', [words indistinct] 'German patriotism,' 'whole Germany,' 'Eastern German provinces' and incessant threats that the 'final solution' is to be made yet.

"It was not by accident that such a dimension and publicity were given to this year's celebrations of the provocative 'German Unity Day'. They coincide with a special period for Europe. When progressive inhabitants of our continent call from Moscow, Warsaw and Prague for the ensurance of durable peaceful life on our continent, when an effective way is being sought in Madrid, Geneva and Vienna to disentangle the Gordian knot of armaments -- the revanchist forces in the FRG, with a clear approval of the Bonn authorities, are trying to sow the wind of concern, forgetting stubbornly about the pitiful harvest of such a sowing."

The PUWP CC newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU called the revanchist statements made at a rally in Hannover "impudent pronouncements" in a dispatch from Bonn and said: "The Hannover rally cannot be classified as one of many 'routine' revanchist events. It must be viewed in a broader context.

"The unusually uproarious, aggressive tones aimed against the entire Polish nation should be probably linked to the irritation of the chauvinists at the fact that John Paul II's itinerary in Poland includes the Western territories as well.

"On the other hand one should view these tones as increased confidence of the revanchist movement, a proof of 'added values' given steadily to the movement in the FRG political structure after the change of government in Bonn."

FILMMAKING GROUP ASSESSED; TO BECOME ACTIVE

LD172306 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] An assessment of the sociopolitical situation in the area of filmmaking has been the subject of a session of the Warsaw party aktiv and the heads of cinematic institutions.

The meeting recognized that the reactivation of the Association of Polish Filmmakers would promote the normalization of the situation in this field. The party organizations and echelons and the Ministry of Culture and Art were asked to take the actions required for the rebirth of the association as an organization serving the entire field and for the development of cinematography.

REPORTS, COMMENTARY ON SUSPENDED WRITERS UNION

ZLP Leader Criticizes Communique

AU171422 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 14 Jun 83 p 6

[Statement signed by Jan Jozef Szczepanski, chairman of the Main Administration of the Union of Polish Writers (ZLP), and a statement signed by Kazimierz Molek, deputy chairman of the PZPR Central Committee Culture Department, under headline "Concerning the Meeting of the Main Administration of the ZLP"]

[Text] Statement by Jan Jozef Szczepanski: I declare that the communique on the forthcoming meeting of the suspended ZLP Main Administration which was broadcast on TV on 8 June 1983, distorts the decisions reached in this matter by the negotiators for the ZLP Main Administration and by representatives from the Central Committee's Cultural Department and from the Team of Party Writers.

At the 6 June meeting at the Central Committee's Cultural Department, the abovementioned sides agreed to the following:

1. The Main Administration of the suspended ZLP will assemble with the required composition, in other words composed of 32 persons (at the authorities' request, without the participation of chairmen of parties).

2. The meeting will adopt no resolutions because of the union's continued suspension.

3. The Presidium will inform members about its activities for the sake of reactivating the union and will turn to the board for instructions concerning further action.

4. The union authorities' attitudes toward the situation after 13 December 1981 and the nature of cooperation with the state authorities after the union's "desuspension" ("dowieszenie"] will be discussed.

5. The way to convene a congress commission meant to prepare for the 22nd ZLP Congress will be considered, taking into account the proposals put forward by various groups of members.

6. The problem of "conveying Polish literature abroad" will be discussed.

The last three points were proposed by the representatives from the Cultural Department and from the Team of Party Writers. All the other details contained in the abovementioned communique concerning the suspended ZLP's Main Administration meeting have been added without the knowledge and agreement of the Main Administration's negotiators.

Jan Jozef Szczepanski, chairman of the Main Administration of the ZLP

Reply by Kazimierz Molek: The explanations given by the chairman of the Main Administration of the suspended ZLP, Jan Jozef Szczepanski, contain gross inaccuracies which require straightening out.

What the author writes in point 1 is true, although he does not explain the reasons why the authorities opted for a meeting with the statutory composition. An explanation is quite simply inconvenient for the author of the "statement," for it would have to reveal the fact that during the 21st General Congress of the ZLP in December 1980 the chairmen of local sections were deprived of the right to vote and a party representative was removed from the Main Administration who was none other than the first secretary of the primary party organization attached to the Warsaw section.

The author expresses purely his own stance in point 2, for the representatives for the Central Committee Cultural Department and from the Team of Party Writers clearly said that permission for the Main Administration meeting to take place gives the possibility of adopting resolutions and stances, as the experiences of other associations clearly show.

In point 4, J.J. Szczepanski gives a euphemistic description of the tasks which the Main Board should perform in order to make the union's desuspension possible. I refer to the Main Administration attitude toward cooperation with subversive centers at home and abroad, and to establishing a kind of activity by the union which agrees with the legal and political order of the PPR. One should also see point 6 in this context, in which the slogan "conveying Polish literature abroad" has been taken and is taken by the Central Committee Cultural Department and the Team of Party Writers to mean subversive activity by Western publishing centers (set up with the help of some ZLP members, among others), aimed at creating a split in Polish literature and setting up a hostile publishing center abroad (like in Paris or London). In point 5, however, J. J. Szczepanski distorts the results of the decisions made on 6 June this year, for the negotiators reached the joint conclusion that the Congress Committee would consist half of persons nominated by the Main Administration and half of writers belonging to writers' circles in the other political parties and social organizations and non-party writers. This should guarantee honest and efficient work on preparing for the congress and on preparing the draft of the new statute.

Kazimierz Molek

Commission Discusses ZLP Attitude

LD202208 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Excerpt] The PZPR Central Committee Culture Commission has stated that the basic party organizations are playing an essential part in the process of normalizing the political situation. The commission expressed its alarm over the negative attitude that the Main Administration of the suspended ZLP has adopted regarding the compromise initiatives of the authorities, which aim at accelerating normalization in this union.

ZLP's Attitude Criticized

AU201638 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Jun 83 p 4

[Commentary signed "(C.K.)": "The Meeting That Was Not Held -- Writers Will Evaluate"]

[Excerpts] The Main Administration of the suspended ZLP was to hold a meeting on 15 June. The efforts to obtain permission for holding this meeting was long and difficult. The negotiations continued for several months between representatives of the Main Administration, on the one hand, and the Central Committee Culture Department and the All-Poland Team of Party Writers, on the other.

They produced the basic issues on which the leadership of the ZLP was to take a stand. These issues were detailed in the decision of the Warsaw authorities who gave permission for the meeting in question to be held. (We published the relevant information in this daily.) However, the meeting of the Main Administration scheduled for 15 June did not take place. Why?

The suspension of the association in December 1981 was a natural result of the political situation that had evolved within the association in 1980-81. The 21st congress of the association involved it in the struggle against the political and legal order of the PPR. This struggle was organized by some representatives of the Main Administration.

After martial law had been introduced members of the suspended association, who had links with the antisocialist opposition, did not desist from their activities in the country and abroad and hindered the progress in social stabilization, which was being promoted with such efforts along the road to national accord.

Ever since the association was suspended a struggle has been going on to reactivate it. This is what representatives of its Main Administration have been demanding all the time and what the authorities, which cooperate with the members of the literary community who assume constructive attitudes, are aiming at.

During the negotiations between representatives of the Main Administration of the association and representatives of the All-Poland Team of Party Writers, as well as of the Central Committee Culture Department, it was stated that the reactivation of the association's work will be possible only if the Main Administration removes the causes which were responsible for the association's suspension.

The expectations of the authorities, detailed in their permission for the Main Administration of the association to hold a meeting on 15 June, do not seem exaggerated. Their minimum demand is for the association to disown the publication of the literary works of its members and their work as publicists for the centers of open antisocialist subversive activities, to set up a coalition congress commission to manage preparations for the 22d congress, and to accept a logical proposal, namely, that the association will halt admissions until its internal situation is settled, which should be done at the 22d congress.

The result of the autocratic rejection of the authorities' conciliatory initiative by Chairman J.J. Szczepanski and a narrow group of his aides was that the meeting of the Main Administration did not take place. The functionaries of the Main Administration, who had been elected at the 21st congress of the association, did not deem it desirable to define their position vis-a-vis the association's "crucial problems" and did not avail themselves of the opportunity to draw up a positive program of the writers' organization.

What is left for us to do is to expect that there are enough persons in the literary community for whom the fate of Polish literature is an overriding value and that they will find ways and the strength to overcome the crisis in the literary community and organization.

WARSAW REPORTS 3-YEAR-PLAN STATISTICS

LD141740 Warsaw PAP in English 1520 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Warsaw 14 June -- The basic tentative indicators of the triennial plan 1983-85 have been determined in the following way: growth of industrial production -- by 14-16 percent (of which 4 percent in 1983), of agricultural production -- by 9 per cent (of which 1.5-2.4 percent in 1983) in average climate conditons, growth of the national income -- by 10-12 per cent, informs INTERPRESS news agency. The production of consumer articles should grow faster than the average for the entire industry (by 24 per cent during the three year's time). Faster will also be the growth of the production of agricultural machinery and plant protection agents, light industry products (especially footwear, clothing and furniture), some chemical products indispensable for other branches of production. The system of government orders which envisages state purchases of certain consumer and procurement articles of importance for the market in quantities ensuring the satisfaction of needs determined in the national economic plan is seen as a guarantee of the assortment structure of industrial production. For these orders the state allocates indispensable materials and credits to producers.

The plan envisages a considerable increase of labour productivity: in industry -- by 19.8 per cent, in building -- by 20 percent. Supplies of domestic and imported consumer goods for the market are to grow by 24 per cent, the value of export -- by 18 per cent (in fixed prices) in conditions of a considerably lower increase of import and maintaining a positive balance of trade with the Western countries and a negative one -- with the socialist state (mainly the USSR). The hitherto limited investment outlays will go up by a mere 5 per cent within the three forthcoming years (at present the production potential of the Polish industry is used only in 60-70 per cent) while 30 per cent of overall outlays will be channelled to agriculture, foodstuffs industry and branches of the economy servicing the agricultural sector of the economy, and further 30 per cent -- to housing. The implementation of plan indicators would mean that the output of hard coal in 1985 would approximate the level of 200 mn tons (as in 1979), the production of electrical energy would be ca. 135 billion kWh, of steel -- ca. 17m tons, of passenger cars -- ca. 50 thousand, of artificial fertilizers -- nearly 2.5 m tons (in terms of pure component), of tractors -- 65-70 thousand. In 1985 the production of meat (2 m tons at the most in view of 2.5 m tons of 1980) will be presumably lower than in the years 1979-80 and the rationing of meat and meat products cannot be ruled out until that time.

The strained balance of payments situation (persistent 25 billion dollars of external debt) makes it necessary to balance the purchases of imported goods, especially raw and intermediate materials for production as well as spare parts. In this connection the tasks envisaged in the triennial plan have been supplemented by a special government austerity programme, which stipulates that some 50 per cent of the entire increment of industrial production will be attained without additonal supplies.

The counteract excessive inflationary pressure the government programme envisages, among other things, a consolidation of mechanisms stimulating growth of production matched by a better use made of factories' production capacities and counteracting payment of remunerations unmatched by the economic efforts of enterprises. Also -- additional taxation of enterprises obtaining incomes by way of manipulation prices and people whose incomes are high above the national average. Envisaged is also a certain growth of prices of commodities and services, correcting the demand and supply relations.

CALL FOR CONSISTENT IMPLEMENTATION OF 3-YEAR PLAN

AU171635 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 15 Jun 83 p 1

[Janusz Kotarski commentary: "We Need Consistency"]

[Text] People's expectations of an improvement in Poland's economic situation are responsible for all the attention which periodic appraisals of this situation are given. It appears from successive Central Office of Statistics communiques that the Polish economy is gradually regaining its footing and, despite many difficulties, industrial production is rising regularly, as is partly evident from the appearance of shop shelves.

All in all, in comparison with the first 5 months of 1982, industrial production rose in 1983 by almost 10 percent, although it is still 6.4 percent lower than it was during the first half of 1979. If we were to take this indicator as the basis of our appraisal, we could then say that thanks to the gradual boom in Poland's economy we are now more or less at the half-way stage between the rock-bottom of the crisis and the situation which existed before it gained force.

The economic sanctions which capitalist countries are using have had serious repercussions on the state of our economy. The direct and indirect losses we made due to these sanctions were in 1982 alone equal to half the debt Poland owes the West, which is about $12 billion, Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski said at a recent press conference.

Foreign trade was also plagued by negative phenomena during the first 5 months of 1983. Our credit balance with capitalist countries does indeed amount to Z39.7 billion, but this is chiefly due to our minimal imports, which are paid for in cash since we cannot obtain credits for this purpose.

The stabilization of the home market also has its obstacles. The external signs of this stabilization, such as the abolition of coupons for the purchase of many goods, and the considerable improvement of supplies to the food market, cannot hide the keenly-felt shortage of industrial goods or the alarming phenomenon of a faster growth in income levels than in the supply of goods to the market. During the first 5 months of 1983 there was a 10 percent rise in the production of industrial goods while wages increased by more than 30 percent in this sector of the economy, so that the average salary rose by Z13,000 in January to over Z15,000 in May.

Many hopes for the economy have been pinned to the good results expected from agriculture. Such forecasts are made not only on the grounds of good weather conditions, but also on the basis of the improved supply of mineral fertilizers and the greater progress being made in repairing agricultural equipment. However, it should be pointed out that even here complaints are inspired by shortages of spare parts for machines and equipment, batteries, and solid tires.

The existing situation spurred the Council of Ministers to assess the most distressing points in our economy.

The conclusions which were drawn from this appraisal recommend that a firmer credit policy for enterprises should be used to obtain market equilibrium, particularly for enterprises which are known for the high wages they pay. These conclusions promote the greater use of the enterprises' own funds in their expenditures, especially on wages. Neither could the Council of Ministers rule out the possibility that market equilibrium could be restored by applying a price policy.

It was admittedly stressed that this measure should only be used as an absolute necessity, though it was none the less made the responsibility of the ministers of finance and price affairs to prepare suitable suggestions. It also became evident that investments should be more disciplined and that an accurate review should particularly be made of the enterprises that have continued to operate despite the decision to close them.

The Council of Ministers also recommended that the reasons behind the delay in the changes that were planned for the structure of production should be fully investigated, particularly in the case of food supplies, while shortages of the most important raw and imported materials should also be detailed.

The Ministry of Foreign Trade was given a number of important tasks aimed at checking the drop in exports of goods mainly from the electrical-machine industry and at increasing imports from both socialist and capitalist countries.

All these measures put together are, above all, aimed at preventing any further departures from the implementation of the 3-year plan. We know from experience that only the consistent implementation of this plan can contribute effectively to our overcoming the crisis. Our plans cannot, therefore, remain hypotheses. Whether this happens will depend on how we translate all the policy lines which are not only included in the 3-year plan but also in the anti-inflation and savings programs to the language of daily production practices.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN REPORTS ON FUEL SUPPLIES

LD142041 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] The 1983 supplies of fuels and energy in the country and economic plans in this field were the subject of a press conference today at the Office of the Government Spokesman. It was stated that the demand for coal is being met in full and there will be no problems with electrical and thermal energy. On the other hand there is a shortage of liquid fuels. In the second half of the year there will be 9 percent less gasoline than during the corresponding period of last year. There could also be a shortage of natural high octane gas and cooking gas.

In view of the situation there are plans for the introduction of a program of economies. A reduction of the present allocation of fuels is not envisaged as regards private car users. On the other hand there will be a 50 percent reduction in the amount of gasoline at the disposal of voivodas for persons using cars for official purposes.

PRESIDIUM, DISCUSSES AGRICULTURE, OTHER ISSUES

LD132105 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Government Press Office release, issued on 13 June -- read by announcer]

[Text] At today's session, the Government Presidium assessed preparations for harvesting and cereal procurement and examined the balance sheet for flour, meat, and fats for the second half of the current year. Beneficial rains and temperatures in the spring have created favorable conditions for carrying out agricultural work within appropriate agrotechnological deadlines. These will also cause good growth and plant vegetation.

During the 4 months of the current year, spare parts for agricultural equipment were provided to the amount of Z22.4 billion, 41.5 percent of the annual supplies. Shortages of parts for combine harvesters, balers, batteries, and tires have been evident. Measures aimed at alleviating this have improved the situation to a certain extent. Agriculture will be given preference as regards supplies of fuels for the harvesting period.

Cereal procurement should amount to not less than 4 million metric tons this year. Before 15 May 1.55 million metric tons were contracted. The unfavorable price is the cause of this low procurement level.

In the next economic year, which in agriculture starts on 1 July, the price of contracted cereals will go up. It is expected that this will encourage farmers to increase their contract sales. The deadline for this has been postponed until 15 July.

The number of pigs in April amounted to 16.9 million, 14.7 percent lower than last year. The restoration of this livestock to its previous level is slow. The number of cattle at the beginning of April was also lower than in 1982. However, the negative trend has been halted. As a result of this, in the second half of the year the procurement of pigs for slaughter will be 180,000 metric tons lower than in 1982 and of beef livestock, about 190,000 metric tons. Market supplies of meat will be supplemented by increased supplies of chickens and by imports.

The Government Presidium then discussed the assumptions for the development of agricultural and the food-machinery industry until 1990. The assumptions were drawn up in the Ministry of Metallurgy and Machine Industry. The first priority is viewed as the development of machinery and equipment that will be instrumental in mechanizing agricultural fieldwork.

Supplies of technological products for the following industries will be increased: milk, fruit and vegetables, and oil.

The Government Presidium familiarized itself with reports about the fuel and power situation in the country. Supplies of coal, electricity, and heat are progressing well. Hard coal extraction during the first 5 months of this year amounted to 79.59 million metric tons, and of lignite, 16,865,000 metric tons. There are difficulties in the liquid fuel situation. In order to master the deficit in these fields, economy measures will have to be stepped up in the second half of the year. The increase in the price fuel has not resulted in a decline in its use.

The next government decision concerns subsidizing, outgoings incurred in connection with Pope John Paul II's visit to Poland, from state budget funds.

In another decision, the Government Presidium allocated funds from the state budget to finance youth holidays organized by youth organizations.

The Government Presidium also adopted a decision to allocate additional compensation for children who have active tuberculosis or cancer and certain alimentary canal and kidney diseases. These children must receive increased meat rations. This is dictated by the need for supplementary protein which has been lost as a result of these diseases.

PRESIDIUM EXAMINES INCOMES, PAY INCREASES

LD201842 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] The Government Press Office reports that the meeting of the Government Presidium has examined a report on shaping the population's income and the monetary and market situation.

The year 1982 was notable for a very sharp increase in the population's monetary income. In all, incomes have gone up by 63 percent compared with 1981. Remuneration for work has increased by nearly 46 percent and the income from the sale of farm produce by 65.5 percent. The trend of rapid income growth continues this year.

The Government Presidium has made it incumbent on the minister of labor, wages, and social welfare to analyze pay increases against the background of 1983 economic results and to utilize these conclusions when substantiating the assumptions for 1984 pay policy. In order to introduce discipline in the management of means for wages and social benefits, the Government Presidium has ordered a consistent and systematic implementation of undertakings defined in the government economy and programs to combat inflation.

In particular it has been considered imperative to introduce discipline in the financial system, especially concerning loans to enterprises. The debate continues. The agenda still consists of an assessment of the implementation of the pensions and annuity reform and the supplies of raw and other materials for the economy.

ARMY DAILY HAILS ANDROPOV'S POLITICAL SUCCESS

AU201128 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 17 Jun 83 pp 1-2

[PAP Moscow report: "Y. Andropov, Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Yuriy Andropov has been chosen chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The choice was made during a joint session of both Chambers of the Supreme Soviet. The session of the Soviet parliament commenced its talks in the Kremlin on Thursday.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the executive bodies Rady Seniorow of the Council of the Union and the Council of Nationalities, Politburo member and CPSU Central Committee Secretary Konstantin Chernenko proposed the election of Y. Andropov to this highest state post. This matter was examined at the Central Committee plenary session, he said. In an atmosphere of complete unanimity, the plenum recognized it as purposeful that CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Y. Andropov simultaneously occupy the post of chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the Central Committee plenum declared that the increase in the Communist Party's leadership and inspirational role in the life of Soviet society and in the USSR's domestic and foreign policy is being accepted with complete justification by Soviet people and by people abroad as a testimony to the indivisibility of the party's and state's authority and as an expression of the unity, commonsense, and will of the party and nation.

Konstantin Chernenko said that Y. Andropov's consistent and energetic activity full of initiative at the post of CPSU Central Committee general secretary, and his honesty, personal values, experience, and political wisdom, have earned him the universal respect, confidence, and sympathy of the party and nation. Soviet Communists, all working people, and our foreign friends see in him an eminent leader of the Leninist type.

Inseparably connected with Y. Andropov's activity, Chernenko continued, is the further strengthening of the unity of the party and nation, the continuation of the course of our domestic and foreign policy which is generally approved of, and steps aimed at further improving a developed socialist society and at strengthening our fatherland's economic and defense potential.

Inseparably connected with Y. Andropov's activity is the firm and consistent line of the Communist Party and Soviet state aimed at healing the international situation, redirecting the development of events toward detente, and preventing a thermonuclear disaster. Y. Andropov represents this line in the world forum in an authoritative way.

Y. Andropov's election to the post of chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Chernenko stressed, will serve the supreme interests of our society and state, the successful implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress' historic recommendations, and the cause of communist construction.

The deputies unanimously adopted a resolution that Y. Andropov be elected chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Both the deputies and the guests present in the hall received this resolution with loud and prolonged applause.

Next, Y. Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, spoke. He expressed heartfelt gratitude for the great confidence that had been shown in him by electing him chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. He recognized this as confidence in the Leninist Communist Party, to which he has belonged for over 40 years and to which he is devoted. Y. Andropov said that he would give all his strength, knowledge, and experience to the post of chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in order to match up to this great confidence which had been placed in him.

PEACE ASSEMBLY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PRAGUE

LD200240 Warsaw PAP in English 2105 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] Warsaw 19 Jun -- The first part of the Polish delegation to participate in the World Assembly "For Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War" left today for Prague from the Warsaw Okecie Airport. The assembly opens on June 21 and will run till June 26.

The Polish delegation is composed of representatives of political parties, social activists, representatives of women and youth organisations, the world of science and culture representatives of the peace movement, journalists and sportsmen.

A PAP reporter talked to some members of the Polish delegation before their departure for Prague.

The composition of our delegation represents Polish public opinion, said Ryszard Tyrluk, secretary of the All-Poland Peace Committee. This will enable us to act properly and inform [word indistinct] discussion [word indistinct] of the Prague assembly about desires of the Polish society to live in peace, within secure frontiers, in a world not threatened by the spectre of nuclear annihilation.

We are bringing documentation presenting achievements of the Polish political thought in the struggle for peace.

These documents all include the latest statement by Premier General Wojciech Jaruzelski delivered during his meeting with Pope John Paul II at the Belweder. The eloquence of that meeting, as well as that of the whole visit [word indistinct] Poland by the head of the Catholic Church is the source of great moral strength for our delegation.

It is expressed in General Jaruzelski's words that the Poles, in their history, had fought for yours and our freedom and now were struggling for peace for all, Ryszard Tyrluk said.

We are going to the Prague meeting to share with the participants also our concern about the destinies of Europe and the world -- said [word indistinct] chairman of the Central Committee of the United Peasant Party Professor Jozef Kukulka.

Tadeusz Myslik, member of the PRON [Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth] National Council, said: Poland's fundamental good has been inviolability of peace in Europe. Thus, preserving peace in Europe and in the world, counteracting the growing arms race and rise of tension is the basic Polish raison d'etat. We want to talk about this in Prague and defend this stand. (RG)

Official Interviewed

LD202036 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 20 Jun (PAP) -- The second part of the Polish delegation left Warsaw on 20 June for the World Assembly "For Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War" in Prague.

We are going to the assembly in Prague aware of our special responsibility and concern for peace, Miroslav Dackiewicz, deputy head of the International Department of the Central Committee of the PZPR, stated in an interview to PAP. This is connected with the fact that the Polish people, whose dignity was so humiliated and who have been through such adverse war experiences, have the greatest moral right to fight for the preservation of peace throughout the world.

TEXT FURTHER ON ROMANIAN-MONGOLIAN EXCHANGES

Friendship Treaty Published

AU181827 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1755 GMT 18 Jun 83

["Treaty of Friendship and Collaboration Between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Mongolian's People's Republic" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 18/06/1983 -- This document, signed in Bucharest on June 17 by Nicolae Ceausescu and Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal and released today, reiterates the two countries' wish to unswervingly develop and strengthen the relations of friendship, manysided collaboration and comradely mutual assistance, the conviction that the further expansion and deepening of the relations fully accord with the vital interests of the Romanian and Mongolian peoples, of the unity of the socialist countries, serve the cause of socialism, peace, security, progress and collaboration.

The preamble of the document also expresses the conviction that the consolidation of the economic collaboration between the two countries both bilaterally and also within the multilateral framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance is an important factor of the progress of each national economy, of the rapprochement and gradual equalization of the economic development levels of the socialist countries.

Romania and Mongolia, the treaty shows, are firmly resolved to actively contribute to the cause of the consolidation of detente, of defence of peace and security the world over, to the achievement of general and complete disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place, and to the establishment of a new international economic order, reiterating their determination to fight against imperialism, colonialism, and neocolonialism and against all forms of oppression and exploitation, for freedom, independence, democracy and social progress, and emphasizing their adhesion to the aims and principles of the charter of the United Nations and their resolve to develop and intensify the collaboration in the international life and to contribute by all means to the foundation of interstate relations on the norms and principles of international law. The first article of the treaty stipulates that the relations of fraternal friendship and collaboration between the two countries should be further strengthened on the basis of the principles of comradely mutual assistance and international solidarity, the observance of national independence and sovereignty, equality of rights, non-interference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage.

The document specifies that Romania and Mongolia will multilaterally develop the economic and technico-scientific collaboration in production, as well as trade exchanges, and contribute to the expansion of the manysided collaboration within the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, develop the exchanges and collaboration in culture, science, literature, arts, education, press, radio, television, cinematography, health protection, physical education and sports, tourism and other domains.

The treaty stipulates that the contracting parties will consistently act to strengthen the friendship, solidarity, collaboration and cohesion with all the socialist countries, back by all means the just struggle of peoples for freedom, national independence, democracy and social progress, against imperialism and all forms and manifestations of neocolonialism, racism and apartheid, to eliminate the old order of inequality and subordination, to establish a new international economic order, develop by all means the relations of friendship, solidarity and collaboration with all the developing and non-aligned countries.

LAST LINE

They will unflinchingly promote the policies of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems and shall make efforts for the observance by all states of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-interference in domestic affairs, peaceful settlement of international disputes, non-recourse to use and threat of force, fully equal rights, mutual advantage, non-discrimination, the observance of every people's right to decide their destinies alone, to freely and independently choose their social system, to use their natural resources in keeping with their legitimate rights.

Romania and Mongolia will make efforts to safeguard international peace and security, to develop and deepen detente in Europe, Asia, and the world over, to eliminate the danger of war, to develop a broad international collaboration, and achieve mutual understanding among peoples against imperialist policies. They will work for the cessation of the arms race, the achievement of general and complete disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, for the dissolution of military blocs, the creation of denuclearized zones and for other measures to be taken which would contribute to the strengthening of peoples' security, to the success of their peaceful, creative efforts.

Both parties state that the present treaty does not affect their obligations deriving from bilateral and multilateral treaties and understandings in force.

Communique Issued

AU181845 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 18/6/1983 -- A joint Romanian-Mongolian communique was released in Bucharest which synthetizes the results of the official visit of friendship a Mongolian party and state delegation led by Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal paid to Romania over June 14-17.

During the visit, the treaty of friendship and collaboration between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Mongolian People's Republic was signed, and a civic rally was held at the end of the visit, when Nicolae Ceausescu and Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal made speeches.

Referring to the analysis Nicolae Ceausesu and Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal made of the Romanian-Mongolian relations, the communique mentions that the two leaders showed satisfaction at the fact that they developed successfully in all domains on the basis of the principles of comradely mutual assistance and international solidarity, respect for national independence and sovereignty, equality of rights, mutual advantage and non-interference in internal affairs.

Both sides pointed to the great importance of the summit talks and understandings for the consolidation of the Romanian-Mongolian friendship and collaboration -- the communique shows with emphasis on the decisive role the two parties play in the manysided development of bilateral relations.

Expressing their satisfaction at the results scored in the development of economic and technical-scientific collaboration just as of cooperation in production and of commercial exchanges, and reiterating the joint will to raise this collaboration to a new level and lay it on stable, long-term bases, the two party and state leaders entrusted the relevant governmental bodies in their countries with the task to work for concluding documents on bilateral collaboration in the respective domains.

Emphasizing the importance of the collaboration within the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, the two sides expressed their determination to further work, alongside the other member states, for the implementation of the complex programme and of the special long-term collaboration programmes.

They highlighted the significance of the future economic summit of the CMEA member countries, considering the special importance of that organization for the socioeconomic development of all member states, for the provision of conditions to the end of settling, through concerted efforts, the questions related to the ensurance of a faster progress of every national economy, and a speeded-up process of socialist and communist construction.

The sides pointed to the steady development of bilateral relations in science, culture, education, health protection and sports.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal restated their parties and countries' resolve to further promote and develop relations of friendship and mutual collaboration, and to consistently act for the strengthening of the socialist countries' collaboration and cohesion.

Referring to the exchange of views on the present-day international situation, the communique mentions that the two party and state leaders expressed their concern over the mounting of the current international tension.

At the same time, they highlighted with satisfaction that the forces declaring for freedom, independence, peace and progress get stronger and more numerous.

The sides expressed their firm opinion that peace, security and progress could and should be guaranteed on the basis of strict observance in interstate relations of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-interference in internal affairs, peaceful settlement of international differences, non-recourse to the use or threat of force, fully equal rights, mutual advantage, non-discrimination, respect for each people's right to decide its destinies by itself, freely choose and safeguard its social system, use its natural resources in accordance with its legitimate rights.

Romania and Mongolia consider that, under the current circumstances of dangerous deterioration of the international situation, the prevention of war is of utmost importance. In this context, they expressed their hope that after the Soviet Union's unilaterally undertaking not to use first the nuclear weapon, the other nuclear powers, that have not done it yet, should proceed in the same way.

The sides firmly declare for the undelayed cessation of the arms race and a passage to effective measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in particular, assessing that this is the fundamental question of our days. They are for a stop in the manufacture and improvement of nuclear weapons, for the gradual reduction of stockpiles until their complete liquidation, for a ban on the use of nuclear weapons, and the cessation of all tests with like weapons. They also underlined the necessity of adopting measures for the prohibition of all types of mas. destruction weapons, chemical ones included, and for disarmament in the field of conventional armament. The sides highlight the importance of freezing military budgets, reducing military spending, troops and armaments, banning the manufacture of new types and systems of weapons.

In this context, Romania and Mongolia pointed to the great importance of the ideas and initiatives contained in the January 5, 1983 Political Declaration of the Warsaw Treaty participating states. They consider that the carrying into effect of the peaceful initiatives taken by the Warsaw Treaty participating states, inclusive of the proposal to conclude a treaty on the mutual non-use of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations between the NATO member states and Warsaw Treaty participating states, would contribute to diminishing the danger of war, improving the general political situation in the world, building up confidence among states, consolidating peace and security. The sides will contribute by all means to translating into fact the peaceful and constructive initiatives contained in the Prague Declaration, especially the proposals referring to an undelayed start of direct talks between the Warsaw Treaty participating states and the NATO member states on the mutual reduction of military activities, the reaching of a practical understanding on a stop in increasing military expenditure and the freeing of Europe from the chemical weapon.

The Socialist Republic of Romania and the Mongolian People's Republic expressed their determination to further make active efforts for the prevention of war, the liquidation of the hotbeds of tension and of the conflictual states of affairs in various parts of the world, for the continuation and development of the process of detente, and the maintenance of relations of peaceful collaboration among states.

Given the danger posed by the accumulation of tremendous military forces and by the huge stockpile of nuclear and conventional weapons on the European Continent, emphasis was placed on the imperative to do everything possible so that Europe should become a continent of peace, security and productive collaboration. The necessity was highlighted of stopping the deployment of further missiles on Europe, reducing and eliminating the ones in place just as all nuclear and conventional weapons from the European Continent. In that context, the sides were for the Soviet-American negotiations under way in Geneva to lead to mutually acceptable understandings on the basis of equality and equal security in the sphere of nuclear and strategic arms limitation in Europe.

Of tremendous importance are the mass movements for disarmament and their contribution to the struggle for peace and security in Europe and throughout the world. In this context, the sides attach great importance to the World Meeting "For Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War", due in Prague, for the prevention of the danger of war.

The sides pay special attention to the consistent and integral application of the provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. They pointed to the importance of adopting a substantial and balanced document at the Madrid conference, a decision on the convening of a conference on confidence-building and disarmament in Europe as a component part of building European security and cooperation, and a decision on ensuring the continuity of the manysided process begun in Helsinki.

Given the danger of the tremendous concentration of troops and of highly sophisticated weapons in central Europe, the two sides declared for the actuation and the soonest possible and successful conclusion of Vienna negotiations.

Emphasis was also placed on the importance of the relations of good neighbourhood and of bi- and multilateral collaboration on equal terms among the Balkan states, of the transformation of that area into a zone of peaceful collaboration and cooperation, free of nuclear weapons and of foreign military bases.

The two sides expressed their concern over the dangerous situation in the Middle East. They reiterated their full solidarity with the just struggle of the Palestinian people, under the leadership of its legitimate representative -- the Palestine Liberation Organization -- and assessed that the Palestinian issue was the essential question of solving the Middle East conflict. They pointed out that to achieve a global, just and durable solution to the Middle East conflict it was necessary that Israel should withdraw from all the territories occupied after 1967, the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, to set up an independent state of its own included, be acknowledged and the integrity, independence and sovereignty of all states in that region be guaranteed.

In this context, they declared for the organization of an international conference, within the UN, to be attended by all the parties concerned, the PLO included, by any state that can make a constructive contribution to the settlement of the complicated situation in the Middle East.

As to the serious situation in Lebanon, the sides declared for the withdrawal of the Israeli trooops from that country, for the guaranteeing of Lebanon's national independence and sovereignty, territorial integrity, tranquility and peace, which would bear positively on the Middle East situation as a whole.

The sides assessed in the positive the negotiations under way between Afghanistan and Pakistan through the agency of the personal representative of the UN secretary-general. The sides expressed their concern over the continuation of the war between Iran and Iraq which harms the interests of the peoples in those countries and threatens world peace. They declared for the cessation of the hostilities, for a peaceful resolution of the problems between the two non-aligned countries and reasserted their support to all the efforts made to that end. The two sides reiterated their support to the just fight of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the peaceful, democratic reunification of the country, without any outside interference.

The sides consider it necessary that persevering efforts should be made for lessening tension in Asia, Africa and Latin America. A prospect is opened in this respect by the initiatives of the states in the regions towards establishing and developing relations of good neighbourliness, creating zones of peace and collaboration, like the proposals regarding the transformation of the Indian ocean into a zone of peace and others.

They are also of the opinion that action should be taken for a negotiated, political settlement of the problems extant in South-East Asia, in the Caribbean Sea, for the strengthening of peace in Asia and in the Pacific.

The two sides expressed their solidarity with the peoples' fight for national and social independence, for safeguarding their independence, against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid.

They declared for Namibia's undelayed access to independence and expressed their solidarity with the liberation struggle of the Namibian people, under the leadership of SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] -- its sole legitimate representatives, just as their support ot the efforts made by the United Nations, by the African countries and the non-aligned movement to find a political solution to the Namibian issue.

The sides condemned the repeated aggressive acts of South Africa against Angola, Mozambiqe and other independent African states and demanded that they should cease immediately, just as any other violation of those states' sovereignty.

The two sides pointed to the role of the non-aligned movement as an important factor of promoting independence, equality, collaboration, peoples' progress, disarmament and the consolidation of peace, of democratizing international political and economic relations.

The two party and state leaders consider that the questions of world peace and security are closely linked to the questions of development. They assess that the liquidation of underdevelopment, the gradual bridging of the gaps between economic development levels, the provision of conditions for a harmonious development of international relations in the economy, science and technology are a prerequisite for economic stability and for improving the international political climate.

The two sides stressed that all the countries, irrespective of their size, social system and development level, should take joint action to find solutions to the particularly difficult economic problems of the present-day world, to remove the practice of economic sanctions, the high interest rate policy, to ground interstate relations on democratic, equitable bases, to establish a new international economic order.

The sides highlighted the relationship between disarmament and development just as the need for the means to be released following the disarmament process to be used for solving the problems related to economic and social development, for assisting the developing countries as well.

They declare for the undelayed inception within the UN of the global negotiations on the major international economic questions, in keeping with the resolutions of this organization, to be attended by all states, their legitimate interests being taken into account. In the context the importance was stressed of the Belgrade session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. The sides express their hope that the negotiations taking place during this session will lead to concrete results and not to understandings on principle.

The two party and state leaders agreed upon the continuation of consultations and exchanges of opinions, upon the intensification of the cooperation between the two countries at the United Nations and other international bodies and organizations. They declared for the enhancement of the UN role in ensuring peace and security in the world, in developing peaceful collaboration among all states, in supporting the settlement of the current world problems.

The two leaders emphasized the determination of their parties and peoples to develop their relations of cooperation with the Communist and workers' parties, to contribute to the strengthening of their unity on the basis of international solidarity, observance of equal rights, independence, mutual respect and non-interference in domestic affairs. They will also develop their relations with the socialist and social democratic parties, with the national liberation movements, with all the progressive, democratic, anti-imperialist forces, with the peoples everywhere in the struggle for detente and peace, for the cessation of the arms race and the passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament first and foremost, for independence and social progress, for the resolution of the cardinal issues concerning mankind with the participation and in the interest of all nations, for the building of a world of social and national justice, of peace, understanding and collaboration among states.

Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal invited Nicolae Ceausescu to pay a visit to the Mongolian People's Republic together with Elena Ceausescu at a suitable date. The invitiation was accepted with pleasure.

BALLESTEROS LEADS PCE DELEGATION TO BUCHAREST

Met by Dobrescu

AU181930 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 18/6/1983 -- A delegation of the Communist Party of Spain, led by Jaime Ballesteros, assistant secretary-general of the party, arrived in Bucharest on Saturday evening at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

At the Otopeni Airport, the guests were welcomed by Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, by party activists.

Received by Ceausescu

AU201925 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1755 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/06/1983 -- The general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, Nicolae Ceausescu, received on June 20, Jaime Ballesteros, assistant secretary-general of the Communist Party of Spain, who is paying a visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

During the interview, information was exchanged on the activity and concerns of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Communist Party of Spain, as well as opinions on the prospects of the relations between the two parties and on main aspects of the current international political situation.

Reference was made with satisfaction to the traditional relations of friendship, solidarity and collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and Communist Party of Spain, and the joint willingness was expressed to further expand and strengthen those relations on the basis of full equality, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual esteem and regard. The fact was highlighted that the development of cooperation between the RCP and the PCE contributed to the amplification and deepening of the close and friendly links between the Romanian and Spanish peoples, to the intensification of the collaboration between Romania and Spain.

The exchange of opinions on current international political questions brought to the fore the two parties' concern over the tension extant in the world. It was assessed that, under like circumstances, it was imperiously necessary for the political forces, the states and all peoples to act so as to halt the deterioration of the international situation, and the course towards confrontation and war, to resume and consolidate the policy of detente.

Special attention was paid to the situation in Europe, account being taken of the complexity of the problems on the continent as well as of Europe's role in the international life. In that context, the importance was highlighted of the conclusion of the Madrid meeting with positive results so that it should lead to the convening of a conference on confidence-building and disarmament, and ensure the continuity of the process of building European security and collaboration begun at Helsinki.

Given the ever growing danger posed by the unparallelled escalation of the arms race, emphasis was placed on the imperative of passing to resolute measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament first and foremost, to a stop in the deployment of further medium-range missiles in Europe, to the withdrawal and distruction of the ones in place, which would contribute to lessening international tension, eliminating the threat hanging over the peoples' life and quiet, and to speeding up socioeconomic development.

In that context, the role was mentioned of the broad mass movements and demonstrations staged in various countries of the world in the struggle for peace, in which the largest categories of citizens, reputed scholars and scientists included, participate declaring for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons from the life of mankind, and for the establishment of a climate of confidence and collaboration among states.

Stress was also laid on the need for intensified efforts towards settling the states of tension and war in various parts of the world and all interstate differences by peaceful means and through negotiations, always starting from the interests of international peace and collaboration, from each people's right to develop freely and independently.

The significance was also underlined of liquidating underdevelopment, narrowing down the gaps between the rich and the poor countries, and instating a new international economic order. The determination was reiterated of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Communist Party of Spain to act for the consolidation of the unity and collaboration between the Communist and workers' parties, on the basis of the principles of fully equal rights, observance of each party's right to set its own political line, revolutionary strategy and tactics, in accordance with the specific historical, national and social conditions in the respective country.

The two parties' will was also expressed to contribute to developing the cooperation among the Communist, Socialist and social democratic parties, the national liberation movements, among all progressive, democratic and antiimperialist forces in the struggle for the triumph of the cause of peace, security, national independence and collaboration all over the world.

The interview, which passed in an atmosphere of warm, comradely friendship, occasioned an exchange of warm greetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Gerardo Iglesias.

ROMANIAN-FRENCH RELATIONS DISCUSSED IN PARIS

AU161953 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1908 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Paris, AGERPRES 16/6/1983 -- A debate meeting on the theme "The Current Stage of the Romanian-French Relations" was held at the palace of Luxembourg of Paris on Thursday evening, under the patronage of the president of the France's senate, Alain Poher.

Organized upon the initiative of the France-Romania groups of friendship of the Senate and the National Assembly of France, the meeting was an opportunity for an extensive exchange of opinions on the current stage of the cooperation between Romania and France in various domains as well as on the actions which should be jointly taken for expanding it, for further developing the friendship, deeply rooted in history, which links the Romanian and French peoples.

The meeting was attended by Alain Poher, president of the Senate. Participating were French senators and deputies, officers from ministries and central institutions in Paris, men of letters, artists and businessmen. Participating for Romania was Virgil Teodorescu, deputy chairman of the Grand National Assembly, chairman of the Romania-French Group of Friendship under the GNA, Ion Anton, Ilie Vaduva and Ion Ceterchi, deputies.

Attending was also Dumitru Aninoiu, Romania's ambassador to France.

SUNDIC COMMENTS ON FUTURE OF USSR-PRC RELATIONS

LD201656 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Milika Sundic foreign affairs commentary]

[Text] The polemical articles and commentaries that began appearing in the Chinese and Soviet press the moment Andrey Gromyko invited China to normalize Soviet-Chinese relations do not indicate that a significant change can take place in relations between the two countries. Moscow has reacted sharply to Chinese criticism that the Soviet Union is trying to use the Geneva talks to preserve its nuclear superiority in Europe by counter-accusing the Chinese press of putting the Soviet foreign policy at the same level as that of Washington. It has also rejected all other assertions made in the Chinese press concerning Soviet behavior in Indochina, Central America, and Afghanistan, particularly the charge that the Soviet Union does not wish to normalize realtions with China, because it does not want to remove the obstacles that prevent the normalization of relations.

This latest Soviet-Chinese polemic was a bit unexpected. It was believed that both sides would refrain from polemics at the time when a date was expected to be fixed for the resumption of their dialogue at the deputy foreign minister level. The last round of talks was held in Moscow in March and no new meeting has been fixed yet though it is known that an agreement was reached to resume the dialogue.

It is not in the least surprising that China criticizes Soviet behavior in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan -- in other words, that in a certain manner it makes the full normalization of relations conditional on the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and the withdrawal of support for Vietnam in its war with Democratic Kampuchea. During all contacts to date China has qualified this kind of Soviet behavior as lack of readiness on the part of the Soviet Union to remove the obstacles to normalizing relations between the two countries.

It is true that even if there had been no accusations against the Soviet side apart from the two mentioned above, Moscow would still have reacted, though perhaps not in such sharp terms. However, the fact that China also criticized Soviet attitudes on the talks in Geneva and the consolidation of the Soviet Union's military position in the Western hemisphere by means of its ties with Nicaragua provided sufficient grounds for qualifying the Chinese accusations as anti-Sovietism and hostile comment. Words like these have not been heard for a long time in Soviet-Chinese polemics and the question that now poses itself is: To what extent will all this influence relations between the two countries?

According to the existing timetable, China should host the next meeting of deputy foreign affairs ministers, and this timetable is likely to remain in force. However, as the date for the new meeting has not been announced, the latest intensification of polemics makes the date of the new meeting uncertain. There is little likelihood that the dialogue will be interrupted, because both countries want to normalize relations, but one should not be surprised if the next meeting between the deputy foreign affairs ministers takes place later than could have been expected before the present polemics began.

Whatever happens, the gaps that divide China and the Soviet Union cannot be bridged easily, because as things now stand the two main problems over which the two countries are most in dispute -- Afghanistan and Kampuchea -- will continue to be stumbling blocks in relations between the two countries for a long time to come.

As long as both countries continue to insist they are right, as the latest polemics shows, one cannot expect a more significant improvement in relations between China and the Soviet Union.

SPILJAK CONGRATULATES PRC'S LI XIANNIAN

LD201801 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1615 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 20 (TANJUG) -- President of Yugoslavia Mika Spiljak today, Monday, sent a telegram of cordial congratulations and best wishes to Li Xiannian on his election as president of the People's Republic of China. The telegram states satisfaction with the successful development of friendly Yugoslav-Chinese relations and expanding cooperation between the two socialist countries. The conference [as received] is reiterated that relations and cooperation between the two countries will continue comprehensively to develop in the mutual interest and in the interest of broader equality-based international cooperation, peace and progress in the world.

PRESIDENCY SENDS MESSAGE TO 'ARAFAT ON MIDEAST

LD211027 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0948 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Jun (TANJUG) — On behalf of the SFRY Presidency, Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent a message to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of PLO Executive Committee.

The message stresses Yugoslavia's concern over the latest development of events in the Middle East where peace is further from being attained than ever before. The same applies to an equitable and lasting solution of the Middle East crisis and the implementation of the national rights of the Palestinian people.

The message stresses, among other things, the usefulness of the present struggle and activity of the PLO under Yasir 'Arafat which has asserted itself as an unavoidable factor in the quest for an equibable and lasting solution of the Middle East crisis. Our view has been reasserted that the solution of this crisis -- the most dangerous in the world today -- cannot be attained without the immediate participation of the PLO as the only legitimate representative, called upon to represent the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and an independent state on their national territory.

ACTIVITIES, MEETINGS OF SWEDEN'S PALME REPORTED

Talks With Planinc

LD201542 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1131 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text) Belgrade, 20 Jun (TANJUG) -- In Sweden, Yugoslavs are held in high esteem and considered very important because they contribute to the country's general welfare. This praise for 50,000 of our compatriots temporarily employed in Sweden was voiced by Prime Minister Olof Palme during his meeting with Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, with whom he had talks on bilateral relations and the international situation in the Palace of the Federation at New Belgrade today.

At the beginning of the meeting a very positive assessment was made of the state of bilateral relations and cooperation, and stress was laid on the interest felt in their further promotion and in the strengthening of mutual trust and understanding.

The talks were held in the spirit of cordiality and openness, once again reaffirming the spirit of friendship and cooperation once again reaffirming the spirit of friendship and cooperation characterizing Yugolslav-Swedish relations.

Deep anxiety is reported to have been expressed while discussing issues of international relations because of the existing state of tension in the world -- in other words, the situation created by the intention to deploy new missiles with terrible destructive capacity. The view was expressed that the arms race represents the greatest threat to peace because it threatens the security of all countries of the world.

Considering the situation in Europe, Premiers Planic and Palme expressed the view that the absence of accord on the removal of the missiles and of accord between the great power powers cannot be viewed indifferently by Yugoslavia as a nonaligned and Sweden as a neutral country.

Mention was made in this connection of the Conference on European Cooperation and Security. Prime Minister Palme thanked the Yugoslav Government for the "excellent cooperation taking place in Madrid between our two countries." Both sides expressed the conviction that the initiative taken by the nonaligned and neutral countries will yield positive results during the adoption of the final document in Madrid.

The conclusions of the Seventh Nonaligned Conference in New Delhi and by the Group of 77 in Buenos Aires also drew attention to the deep economic crisis in the world from which no part of our planet has been spared. These conclusions stressed the need to overcome the serious situation in international economic relations and for developed and developing countries to exert joint efforts aimed at achieving the necessary solutions.

Both sides expressed the conviction that the Belgrade UNCTAD session will yield positive results on the basis of the generally recognized interdependence in economic relations in the world. Pointing to the need for greater cooperation between developed and developing countries with the aim of overcoming the deep economic crisis in the world, Milka Planinc particularly stressed the need to strengthen Yugoslav-Swedish bilateral cooperation. As a developed country, it was stated on the Yugoslav side, Sweden is certainly able to contribute to the efforts to impart fresh impetus to economic relations between the two countries.

Planinc Dinner Toast

LD202212 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1858 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, 20 June (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, gave a formal dinner this evening in the Palace of the Federation in New Belgrade in honor of Olof Palme, Swedish prime minister and chairman of the Social Democratic Labor Party, and his wife. During the dinner, which took place in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere, toasts were exchanged.

Turning to her guest, Milka Planinc said:

"You are in a friendly country whose people nurture unconcealed admiration for the many impressive achievements of your country and warm sympathy for your diligent and talented people.

"Our people also know and identify with the tireless activity which you personally, Mr Prime Minister, develop in many areas of international relations, especially disarmament, in order to create a safer world and more just political and economic relations in it.

"Our nations warmly remember the teams of Swedish doctors and nurses who organized hospitals in besieged Serbia during World War I and feel gratitude for the humane acceptance and care of a large number of Yugoslav internees in Norway during World War II who managed to escape to free Swedish territory.

"Despite the relatively great geographical distance between our countries, our peoples are linked by a strong feeling of affinity and devotion to the ideals of national freedom and independence."

Turning to the development of bilateral relations, Milka Planinc stated that in addition to the intensive exchanges of visits at a high political and ministerial level, cooperation between the parliaments, sociopolitical organizations, cities, economic organizations, educational, cultural, athletic, and other associations and organizations of the two countries is well established and useful.

"The considerable number of Yugoslavs who live and work in your country and of Swedes who spend their holidays in Yugoslavia every year contribute greatly to our countries' becoming better acquainted and to coming together and to constantly strengthening trust between them," Milka Planinc stressed. "Our resorts can offer hospitality to an even greater number of Swedish tourists. The Yugoslavs in Sweden are a positive factor in our bilateral relations. We are satisfied with the understanding and position of the Swedish authorities regarding the solving of their problems and we believe that solutions for certain remaining issues will be found in the same spirit.

"A large contribution to the developed nature of our relations comes from the dynamic economic cooperation which is firmly rooted in the complementary nature of our economies. The disruptions in the world economy, from which our two countries have not been spared, make this cooperation more complex but at the same time more necessary. It will be all the better and more useful if through joint efforts we succeed in achieving a more balanced trade exchange and in using more boldly the more complex forms of economic cooperation, such as joint investments, industrial cooperation, and joint operation in third markets."

Milka Planinc went on in her toast to say: "It is in our joint interests to strengthen mutual trust and not allow any emigre group, by abusing the hospitality of your company, to impose itself as a problem in our relations through its anti-Yugoslav subversive activity."

Turning then to the international situation, the president of the Federal Executive Council added:

"Yugoslavia is deeply concerned over the exceptionally complicated and difficult situation in the world. Almost all spheres of international relations are beset by severe crisis or are on the verge of plunging into one. The major political problems remain unresolved and are even being complicated by new tensions. The madness of rivalry in armament stands opposed to the sense of coexistence and cooperation. The major upheavals in the world economy hamper the resolution of development problems and worsen even further the position of many developing countries, particularly the poorest among them. Many important channels of international communication have been broken, immobilized, or exist only formally. The tendency to circumvent the United Nations in solving international problems and crisis spots is strengthening.

"Mistrust between the great powers and blocs is deepening to an increasingly dangerous extent and the already infrequent dialogues between them are becoming increasingly worthless. All this combines to threaten the independence and self-reliant development of many countries and regions, as well as the stability of relations and peace in the world.

"Despite the existence of so many reasons for concern, we must not give in to feelings of pessimism or let events take over. It is our profound conviction that the way out of the present situation lies in the greater democratization of international political and economic relations and the increase of responsibility on the part of all members of the international community, especially the great powers, for an immediate, just, and lasting solution to the accumulated world problems.

"It is encouraging that resistance to the unfavorable trends in international relations is growing more and more and that the desire for peace, freedom, and independence, faster development and peace-loving cooperation on an equal footing is strengthening.

"This found particular expression at the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Nonaligned Countries in Delhi, which forcefully affirmed the alternative of dialogue and cooperation, and put forward a well-thought-our concept for overcoming the economic crisis and the strained relations in the world.

"The Sixth UNCTAD Session is not only a barometer of the mood and willingness of the member countries to hold constructive dialogue but a unique chance to inaugurate in this very important sphere of international relations both dialogue and the reaching of agreement, thus contributing to strengthening peace, international security, and cooperation on an equal footing."

SFRY-BANGLADESH COMMUNIQUE ON ERSHAD VISIT

LD111401 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0817 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Jun (TANJUG) -- A joint communique was issued in Belgrade and Dhaka today on the visit and talks of Hussain Mohammad Ershad, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Bangladesh, after his official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

The communique says among other things:

"With reference to bilateral relations the two sides particularly stressed the significance of promoting economic cooperation on the long-term bases, above all, by developing higher forms of economic cooperation, which include industrial cooperation, specialization, transfer of technology, and other aspects, in keeping with the two countries' development plans and economic capabilities. Both sides expressed interest and readiness to cooperate in the power industry sphere, and in communications, the petrochemical industry, and other spheres.

"The two sides also welcomed the promotion of mutual scientific-technical, cultural, and educational cooperation. They stressed the need for increasing cooperation in the information sphere with a view to better acquainting the two countries' peoples with the development activities of the two countries and the enrichment of cultural heritage.

"The sides analyzed the international situation with particular attention and expressed great concern over the continuation of the very dangerous aggravation of international political and economic relations, which threatens peace and security in the world and has a particularly negative influence on nonaligned and developing countries.

"The sides noted that the causes of the present unfavorable state of international relations are to be found in the intensified competition between the blocs and great powers, in the continuation of the arms race, in the failure to solve the existing world crises and the appearance of new ones, and in the constantly widening gap between developed and developing countries. The two sides expressed the need for an urgent undertaking of the necessary measures and actions aimed at halting any further deterioration of the international situation and reviving detente, which implies an end to all forms of outside pressure, interventions, and interference. Both sides expressed particular satisfaction over the successful outcome of the Seventh Summit of the Nonaligned in New Delhi, which strengthened the unity of the Nonaligned Movement on the basis of the original principles of nonalignment, and reaffirmed the role of the movement as an independent, nonbloc, and irreplaceable factor in international relations. The two sides expressed deep concern over the failure in solving and further deepening of the crises in the Middle East, Southwest and Southeast Asia, southern Africa, Central America, and other parts of the world. They stressed the need to find political solutions to these crises on the basis of the UN Charter, principles of nonalignment, and the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, Nonaligned Movement, and other international forums.

"The sides condemned in strongest terms the aggressive and expansionist policy of Israel against the Palestinian people and territorial integrity and sovereignty of Arab countries. They stressed that an all-inclusive, just, and lasting solution to the Middle East crisis implies Israel's unconditional withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the realization of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to their own state, and the recognition of the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

"Expressing serious concern over the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war, the two sides stressed the need for its immediate cessation and for finding a just political solution on the basis of the UN Charter and principles of the policy of nonalignment, in the interest of the countries and peace in the region and in the interest of the Nonaligned Movement. They stressed the need for solving the crises in Afghanistan and Kampuchea in a peaceful way in keeping with appropriate UN resolutions and decisions of the nonaligned states and for their right to decide for themselves their internal system and further development.

"The two sides exchanged information on the situation in Europe and Asia. They expressed support for the efforts by Europe's neutral and nonaligned countries aimed at a successful outcome of the Madrid CSCE meeting and stressed the importance of proclaiming the Mediterranean and Indian Ocean zones of peace.

"Stressing the greatest importance of the United Nations in solving key issues of the international community, the two sides stressed the need to strengthen the role of the world organization in preserving peace and promoting international cooperation. In this connection they advocated the participation of the greatest possible number of heads of state or government at the upcoming United Nations General Assembly session, in keeping with the appeal of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit.

"The sides expressed concern over the existing crisis of international economic relations and the widening of the gap between developed and developing countries which most affect the developing countries and, above all, those least developed. The two sides believe that under conditions of growing interdependence in the world today, it is necessary for all in the international community to make greater efforts for beginning global talks and undertaking direct and urgent measures with the aim of establishing a new international economic order.

"They also stressed the importance of mutual cooperation of nonaligned and other developing countries at the economic level and of the earliest possible implementation of an essentially new action program.

"The two sides expressed their conviction that a successful outcome of the Sixth UNCTAD will contribute to the revival of the world economy, which will benefit all countries and make the position of developing countries easier. They stressed the need for making maximum eforts to find the best possible solutions and underscored that this calls for the involvement of all participants in this significant gathering.

"The two sides voiced resolute support for an end to the arms race, pointing out the fact that reducing the existing level of armament and starting the process of general and total disarmament will be of vital importance for peace and development. They expressed deep conviction that lasting peace and security in the world can be ensured not by an accumulation of weapons, but only by undertaking efficient measures aimed at halting the present dangerous arms race and at real disarmament. They advocated the drafting of an all-inclusive program on disarmament within the United Nations.

"The two sides expressed satisfaction with the talks and results of the visit to Yugoslavia by Lieutenant Colonel General H.M. Ershad, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. They believe that the visit has once again confirmed the existence of firm ties of friendship between the SFRY and the People's Republic of Bangladesh. They expressed the conviction that this visit will contribute to the further promotion of friendly relations and mutually beneficial cooperation between the two friendly and nonaligned countries. In this connection the sides drew attention to the usefulness of continuing mutual top-level and other contacts. Ershad, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, invited Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, to visit Bangladesh. The invitation was accepted with pleasure."

DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR PRAGUE PEACE ASSEMBLY

LD202316 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1419 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Jun (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the Yugoslav League for Peace, Independence and Equality of Peoples, led by Azem Vlasi, league president, left for Prague today. The delegation will participate in the "World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War" from 21 until 26 June.

DOLANC-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR TURKEY

LD190857 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0845 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] Ankara, 19 Jun (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the SFRY internal affairs organs, led by Stane Dolanc, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for internal affairs left Belgrade for Ankara today at the invitation of Selahattin Cetiner, minister of interior of the Republic of Turkey.

During the visit, Minister Cetiner and Federal Secretary Dolanc will talk about the further expansion and promotion of cooperation by internal affairs organs of the Republic of Turkey and the SFRY.

JOSPIN-LED FRENCH SOCIALIST DELEGATION ARRIVES

LD192051 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1811 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 19 (TANJUG) -- First Secretary of the French Socialist Party Lionel Jospin today, Sunday, arrived in Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Socialist Alliance, Yugoslavia's largest socio-political organization. Jospin is accompanied on this visit by the party's national secretary in charge of international relations, Jacques Huntzinger.

While in Yugoslavia the high-placed leaders of the French Socialist Party will have several talks and meetings at the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, the Socialist Alliance, the Presidency of Yugoslavia, and at the Yugoslav Government.

Talks With SAWPY's Dejanovic

LD192328 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2108 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] Novi Sad, June 19 (TANJUG) -- Socialist Alliance of Yugoslavia President Jovan Dejanovic and French Socialist Party [PS] First Secretary Lionel Jospin conferred in Novi Sad today, Sunday, on the political and economic development of the two countries. Dejanovic and Jospin also interchanged information about the role and activities of the Socialist Alliance of Yugoslavia and the activities of the Socialist Party of France since coming to power.

The Mediterranean dimension of the foreign-policy activities on both sides figured prominently during the talks.

The two sides assessed that it is essential to strengthen bilateral and multilateral relations of the broadest political forces of the progressive socialist and democratic orientation in the Mediterranean. This activity, it was said should be directed towards transforming the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation. In this context, both sides stressed the significance of the forthcoming conference of Mediterranean parties and movements of the socialist orientation due in Yugoslavia next year.

Dejanovic and Jospin said that it is necessary to strengthen cooperation between the Socialist Alliance and the French Socialist Party and to decide the future direction of cooperation between the two [words indistinct]

Ribicic, Jospin Meet

LD202322 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1658 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Jun (TANJUG) -- Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, had talks in Belgrade today with Lionel Jospin, first secretary of the French Socialist Party, who is visiting our country at the invitation of the SAWPY Federal Conference and the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and Borislav Milosevic, assistant executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; as well as Jacques Huntzinger, national secretary of the French Socialist Party in charge of

international relations; and Rene Giraud, head of the Department for Socialist Countries of the French Socialist Party, took part in the talks which passed in an atmosphere of friendship, openness, and mutual understanding which mark the relations between the LCY and the French Socialist Party.

Mitja Ribicic acquainted his guests with the sociopolitical and economic situation in Yugoslavia and with the efforts made to implement the economic stabilization policy. The president of the Presidium also spoke of major results achieved in constructing democratic socioeconomic and political relations in our society and of the further development of socialist self-management.

Lionel Jospin spoke of the experiences and difficulties which the French Government of the left faces in implementing deep changes in the political and economic spheres.

Views and information were also exchanged on the world situation and on the activity of the LCY and the French Socialist Party as well as of our country and France in the international sphere. It was assessed that intensified bloc rivalry particularly influences the worsening of the international situation. Concern was voiced about the stagnation in the disarmament talks and at the CSCE conference and about the absence of any success in resolving the problem of crisis hotbeds. Closeness of views was noted with regard to the relations between developed and developing countries and measures which can be taken in this sphere. The significance of the decisions to be adopted by the Sixth UNCTAD Session was stressed. A highly appreciative assessment was made of the contribution by nonaligned countries to resolving major problems of international economic relations as well as of the total contribution by the Nonaligned Movement to the struggle for peace, security, and progress in the world.

The talks also dealt with the state and trends in the workers' and other progressive movements in Europe and the world and pointed out the need for intensified involvement of all progressive democratic and other peace-loving forces to resolve acute problems which today's world faces.

Ribicic and Jospin stressed the need for further comprehensive development of cooperation between the LCY and the French Socialist Party and for more frequent exchanges of views on issues of mutual interest, all of which will contribute to better understanding between our peoples and to consolidating the traditionally friendly relations between the two countries.

Following the talks, Comrade Ribicic gave a luncheon in honor of his guests. The luncheon was attended, in addition to the participants in the talks, by Nikola Stojanovic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and by Dusan Dragosavac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

RIBICIC BRIEFS LCY INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION

LD202017 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1350 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Jun (TANJUG) -- The ninth session of the LCY Central Committee Commission for LCY International Cooperation was held in Belgrade today and was chaired by Dr Dusan Dragosavac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, informed members of the commission about the visit that the LCY delegation paid to the Republic of Cuba.

He stressed, among other things, that the visit had been very successful and that the talks with Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, president of the State Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers, as well as the meetings and contacts with other Cuban leaders, would contribute to the promotion of equitable cooperation and to creating greater mutual trust between the two parties and countries. Mitja Ribicic also, in addition to support extended to the Cuban revolution, pointed to the existence of differences in views between the LCY and the Cuban Communist Party on certain issues, which is conditional on the geopolitical position of the two countries and their other specific features.

The session also discussed social trends in West European countries. It was stressed in the debate, among other things, that the generally worsened socioeconomic conditions also reflect unfavorably on West European countries and that this throws a different light on the term of a "welfare state" in that region.

This development is marked by growing unemployment and other negative consequences, and this reflects on the relations of these countries with their Western allies as well as among themselves. This is accompanied by the increasingly pronounced tendency of protecting economic-political interests in relations between West European countries in the EEC, along with increasingly intensified pointing out that a way out of the general economic and sociopolitical crisis can be found through greater coordination and joint efforts by all countries of Western Europe.

In the subsequent debate on the Socialist International, reference was made to the basic directions of its activity in the current tense international relations. In this connection it was pointed out that one felt that in this international organization there was a process of positive evolution in concepts, both with regard to general as well as specific issues which preoccupy the world today. All this contributes to the platform for further cooperation of the socialist working people of Yugoslavia and the LCY with the parties of the Socialist International on the basis of equality and mutual respect gaining momentum. In this connection it was, however, observed that the support which the Socialist International, and in particular some of its members, extend to the political groups of the hostile Yugoslav emigration, continues to represent a corresponding obstacle to this cooperation.

Members of the commission then extended the discussion of topical ideopolitical trends to other workers' and progressive parties and movements and dealt in particular with the tasks of our press, publicist writing, publishing activity, and scientific research work with the aim of encouraging more adequate and more systematic monitoring of these trends.

COMMENTARY ON BULGARIAN 'PRESSURE' AT MEETING

AU191541 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Jun 83 p 2

[D.N. commentary: "Meetings and Not Pressures"]

[Excerpts] At the beginning of this month in Stip a traditional meeting of citizens of Stip and Blagoevgrad was held. The meeting was held within the framework of border cooperation with Bulgaria and of several agreements on border communications and local border traffic, as well as on the basis of protocols between the two towns.

In many ways the day in Stip was festive and was filled by visits of relatives and friends, by making new acquaintances, and by buying souvenirs, presents, and various consumer goods.

In this way -- and this was also the assessment of the commission of the two neighboring towns which met after the meeting -- the host town passed the test, the guests were satisfied -- to put it briefly, in this respect the meeting was judged successful. Regrettably, this time, too, there was another side, in view of the fact that officials of the guest town tried to use the opportunity for another purpose.

In the planned speech of greetings the Bulgarian side "offered" the arrogation of Ilinden [the 1903 Ilinden uprising against the Turks in Macedonia] and the slandering of certain third countries, something that was unacceptable for the host. Thus the artistic program of the meeting began without the usual speeches of greetings because the guest officials did not submit a speech suitable for this occasion.

During the artistic program, several Macedonian folk songs, announced as "Bulgarian folk songs," were sung. This, by the way, is done nearly daily by Sofia Radio, and thus the host found it necessary "to express thanks to the guests for beautiful singing and to express satisfaction over the fact that they nurture Macedonian music and folklore." Since there were no greetings speeches, there were also no toasts by representatives of the guest town and host town at a common luncheon which, may we mention in passing, was not attended by the most prominent officials from the Bulgarian side.

Indeed, when will these meetings be relieved of our eastern neighbor's pressure to introduce political issues, particularly those which have long since become tasteless and futile.

FINANCE SECRETARY, OTHERS ON BUDGET SHORTFALL

AU191941 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Jun 83 p 4

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 14 Jun -- For the federal treasury to meet all its obligations this year, the federal budget should be 123.7 billion dinars, or 51 percent higher than planned. However, at their session today delegates of the Committee for Federal Budget [of the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber], discussing the realization of the federal budget's revenues and expenditures this year, were unanimous in saying that the federal budget must be no higher than planned.

In the first 5 months the revenues of the federal treasury were not realized according to the plan, Joze Florjancic, federal secretary for finance, informed the committee. The law amending the basic turnover tax was adopted as late as at the end of March and for this reason the revenue from the turnover tax in the first 4 months was only 21.6 percent instead of 34 percent.

Earlier it was estimated that we would import 50,000 tons of coffee and it was expected that the budget would gain considerable revenue from taxes and customes duties on coffee. However, due to a shortage of foreign exchange only 5,000 tons of coffee were imported. This is now one of the most serious problems of the federal budget, because these funds must now be made up by either introducing (or increasing) a tax, or by increasing the contributions of the republics and provinces.

The difficulties in realizing revenues create enormous problems in satisfying the needs of the budget's users. For this reason, in the future, Florjancic says, when the budget is adopted it will be necessary to resolve both revenue and expenditures, and not as was done this year, to adopt the expenditures first, and then try, as we are now doing, to find out how to ensure the revenue.

In addition, pressure is being exerted daily on the Federal Secretariat for Finance to ensure additional funds from the budget for certain budget users. Were we to meet all these demands, it would mean a much greater budget, and this is unacceptable. For this reason we must, throughout society, decide in favor of a more radical reduction of all kinds of expenditures, including the budgetary expenditure. In the first 3 months of this year, all users of the budget should have reexamined their claims and seen where it is possible to reduce expenditures, but, with the exception of the Yugoslav People's Army, no one has done this....

After the federal secretary's speech Rajko Gagovic, delegate from Bosnia-Hercegovina, remarked that he was not aware that we depend so much on coffee improts. It appears that, unless we import coffee, there is no budget, there is not enough money to finance the Yugoslav People's Army, there is no .... "This is some kind of coffee budget," Gagovic concluded.

[The following uppercase passage appears in a box within the body of the report and is published in boldface]

ONE BILLION SURPLUS

THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE FEDERAL BUDGET FOR LAST YEAR SHOWS A SURPLUS OF 1.16 BILLION DINARS. ACCORDING TO JOZE FLORJANCIC, THIS SURPLUS RESULTED AS A CONSEQUENCE OF EXTRAORDINARILY HIGH IMPORTS OF EQUIPMENT IN THE LAST FEW DAYS OF 1982. THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HAS PROPOSED THAT, INSTEAD OF RETURNING THIS SURPLUS TO THE REPUBLICS AND PROVINCES, IT SHOULD BE USED TO MEET THE OBLIGATIONS BROUGHT FORWARD FROM LAST YEAR. ACCORDING TO THIS PROPOSAL, THE YUGOSLAV PEOPLE'S ARMY SHOULD OBTAIN 410 MILLION DINARS. THE UNDERDEVELOPED REPUBLICS 150 MILLION DINARS (BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA 82 MILLION, MACEDONIA 37.4 MILLION, AND MONTENEGRO 30.2 MILLION), THE FEDERAL SECRETARIAT FOR TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS 36 MILLION DINARS, THE FEDERAL SECRETARIAT FOR FINANCE 6.5 MILLION DINARS, AND THE FEDERAL SECRETARIAT FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS 49.2 MILLION DINARS TO MEET THE COSTS CONNECTED WITH THE SIXTH UNCTAD SESSION.

DELEGATES OF THE SFRY ASSEMBLY WILL HOLD A DISCUSSION ON THIS PROPOSAL OF THE FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

PLANINC HOLDS TALKS WITH BUSINESSMEN 19 JUN

LD191640 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1451 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Jun (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, Vice Presidents Borisav Srebric and Mijat Sukovic and a group of Federal Executive Council members held talks today at the SFRY Economic Chamber with a number of businessmen from all areas, groups of exporters, and members of the Chamber's Presidium on measures for promoting production and exports.

In the talks the businessmen expressed support for the efforts being made by the Federal Executive Council and put forward a series of proposals for the successful realization of the goals and tasks set out in this year's resolution.

SERBIAN ASSEMBLY BODY HEARS ECONOMIC REPORT

AU171544 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] We must use foreign loans in the best possible way and repay them on time. It is therefore expected that the Federal Executive Council will propose all the measures that guarantee this being done.

This has been said by Tihomir Vlaskalic at a session of the Committee for Economic and Social Development of the Associated Labor Chamber of the Assembly of Serbia. The Committee discussed a report on implementation of the republic's social plan this year. Olivija Rusovac reports:

On the basis of the concise report submitted to the delegates by Zivana Olbina, director of the republic's institute for that plan, the fundamental question arises: how to revive industrial production, which has decreased almost 2.5 percent, there being no signs indicating a turning point. Exports to the convertible currency area increased 18 percent, which is better than the overall Yugoslav figure, but this is not enough to meet the needs in raw materials and production materials, so that more than three-quarters of the industrial branches in the republic have registered a fall in production.

Imports from the convertible currency area are down 20 percent. The imports of raw materials, production materials, and consumer goods have been reduced 25 percent, but equipment imports have increased 8.6 percent. Attempting to answer the question of why industrial production in Serbia, without the provinces, is declining proportionally more than the country in general, Zivana Olbina said that this is probably because dependence on imports is greater and the selectivity in supplying raw materials and production materials to the economy is insufficient.

The picture of poor efficiency in plan implementation is complemented by the fact that 2.4 percent more workers have been employed, while productivity decreased by 7 percent. The prices in Serbia in May increased 30.7 percent, in comparison with the same month last year, which shows, said Zivana Olbina, that price controls are still necessary.

The delegates had little to add to this report. They supported Tihomir Vlaskalic's speech on measures to be adopted in the country to guarantee the best way of utilizing and repaying foreign debts. By the next session of the assembly chambers on 28 June, the question about the causes of the fall in industrial production should be answered. This question is closely connected with the future behavior relating to financial aid from abroad.

SERBIAN JOINT SESSION DISCUSSES UNEMPLOYMENT

LD162038 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1500 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Belgrade 16 Jun (TANJUG) -- The burden of unemployment must also be borne by those who are employed and the responsibility for turning words into deeds lies primarily with the League of Communists and the Trade Union Federation. This is one of the main messages from today's discussion at the joint session of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium and the Presidium of the Council of the Serbian Trade Union Federation on the current problems in the field of employment and the tasks faced by the League of Communists and the Trade Union Federation. Before the discussion participants paid homage with 1 minute of silence for the 28 miners killed in the Aleksinac disaster.

The problem of unemployment in the Republic of Serbia has developed in recent years into one of the most complex economic, social, and political problems. Illustrating this assessment, Toma Mladenovic, executive secretary of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium, gave the following data in his introductory report:

A total of 915,468 persons were registered as jobless in Yugoslavia at the end of March this year; in Serbia, 449,089 persons were looking for a job at the same time, while within the Republic of Serbia, excluding the territories of the socialist autonomous provinces, there were 274,184 unemployed, which was 4.3 percent more than at the end of December last year. At the same time the number of unemployed in Kosovo rose by 7.5 percent and in Vojvodina by 6.1 percent.

The fact that the number of educated and skilled workers is on the increase among the unemployed and that they account for more than half the unemployed causes particular concern. If one adds to this the fact that young people of up to 30 years of age account for nearly three-fourths of the umemployed and that the period of time people have to wait for a job is growing longer and longer, it is easy to see why attention was drawn again at today's session to the need for words to be turned into deeds with greater involvement by the League of Communists and the Trade Union Federation. There is no doubt, however, it was stated during the discussion, that the problem of unemployment must be solved primarily by economic measures, bearing in mind the general drop in production caused by the shortage of reproduction materials.

Speakers again drew attention to the gap between the needs of the economy and what the schools are offering. In Vranje the Simpo furniture factory is advertising openings, but no workers are coming forward. PBK [not further identified] is still waiting for 2,000 trainees and the Balgodet mine cannot find workers and yet 8,000 people are registered as unemployed with the bureau in Vranje.

Therefore it was reemphasized that all work organizations must adopt employment programs, that the legal provisions on the employment of trainees must be respected and that it is necessary to tighten the responsibility for compliance with the established policy and legal provisions on shorter working hours for hard work in difficult conditions.

It is necessary, it was stressed, to take resolute steps to strengthen the ideopolitical awareness of the working people and citizens on the need to promote small businesses and oppose bureaucratic resistance.

SLOVENE LC PRESIDIUM VIEWS CRITICISM OF SYSTEM

AU191444 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Jun 83 p 3

[J.P. report on session of Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Slovenia held in Ljubljana 13 June]

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 13 Jun -- The theses which were prepared by a special working group and which were explained at the session by Valerija Skerbec, have enabled members of the Central Committee Presidium of the LC of Slovenia to focus on key problems which deform the political system of socialist self-management and reduce its effectiveness in daily practice. Andrej Marinc stressed that the most important task of all sociopolitical factors, particularly the League of Communists, is the struggle for a more rapid and substantial socialization of politics and elimination of unnecessary and damaging parallelism and duplication in discussing and making decisions on the same problems at several places and levels. The problem also lies in an excessive normativeness [normativizam] which suppresses the initiative of the working people and their self-managing organs. According to Marinc, it is indispensable to coordinate positions on specific measures and actions on further perfecting the political system.

Two Extremes

In connection with discussions about a so-called rationalization of the political system, Dr Ciril Ribicic pointed out that under this pretext certain people, in fact, advocate a revision of the election system and the entire political system. They even speak about the need to reactivate the electoral units and so forth.

Roman Albreht drew attention to two extremes in the discussions on the political system: Some people see the solution in administrative structures and others in strengthening statism. Both of them are against true self-management. Many people speak about rationalization and strive, in fact, to push workers to the periphery of social developments. The thesis of ineffectiveness of self-management as such is present, but what is actually involved is a distortion of self-management, and ineffectiveness of mechanisms which should protect self-management and social property. As soon as something begins to creak in self-management, the state resorts to various measures which most frequently strengthen its monopoly, rather than the power and responsibility of self-management.

Strong tendencies working in the direction of federal centralism are also present. If the delegate assemblies predominantly operate by normative acts and insufficiently as a creator of policy, then what happens is that the scope for self-management is reduced because normativeness strengthens the power of state administration and other administrative monopolies.

Normativeness

Marjan Orozen drew attention to the fact that excessive normativeness and institutionalism result in an increase in management expenses, which in certain organizations amounts to some 10 percent, while in others to as much as more than 30 percent, and this is incomprehensible. On the other hand, in the name of struggle to reduce management costs some people want to abolish the basic organizations of associated labor and the like. He also advocated a more rapid deprofessionalization in political work.

A vital conclusion of the participants in the discussion is that the goal of the so-called rationalization must not at all be a change in the basic production relationship and the overall relations in the system of socialist self-management. Rather, it should be only the further perfecting of the political system with the aim of increasing its effectiveness and democratization of its institutions and thus of ensuring the inteqration of interests of the subjects of associated labor as a vital factor in establishing a long-term basis for more stable and qualitative economic operations, and a more rapid and successful development of socioeconomic relations.

DELO Commentary

AU191445 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 14 Jun 83 p 1

[Vlado Slamberger commentary: "Reform of the Relations, Not of the System"]

[Text] The critics of the political system who are becoming increasingly more vociferous -- as this has always been the case with criticism in those periods when the social contradictions have intensified and we found ourselves in difficulties -- are not very choosy in either the methods or means to assert their positions. And not only are they increasingly more vociferous, but their number is also increasing. This was noted by the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Slovenia yesterday.

It would be wrong to put all the critics into the same pot. Nor is it difficult, if we want, to draw a line between the well-meaning remarks and attempts to change the foundations of our original system, a system built upon a self-managing production relationship. Most misunderstandings occur because many people cannot differentiate between the system and its implementation. If these two things are mixed, if the individuals blame the foundations of the entire system for weaknesses in implementing the political system, then what results is not only ideological confusion but also -- what is much worse -- the methodology for removing, defects in the social practice is obscured.

Only the further development of the political system ensures socialist self-managing relations among people and an effective development of production forces. This awareness is particularly important in intensified economic conditions, when some people now want to separate the socioeconomic system from the political one and thus to find a way out of difficulties, although there is certainly no way out in this way. The tasks are clear; we can summarize them as follows: We truly need a reform, but a reform of the attitude toward implementing the system, not a reform of the system. Once this is done everything will be much easier for everyone.

KOSOVO: 'DELINQUENTS' DAMAGE HIGH-TENSION PYLONS

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[Summary] Some irresponsible persons have recently begun to damage high-tension pylons by removing considerable sections, thus causing them to collapse and directly endangering social property and human lives. "The working organization of the Kosovo electricity board issued a proclamation in which it invites all Kosovo working people and citizens to undertake widespread action to halt this negative phenomenon which is assuming ever-growing proportions." The working people of the electricity board are trying to carry out their duties to the economy and citizens in a conscientious manner. "However, irresponsible individuals are hindering them by almost constantly demaging the high-tension pylons throughout the province, removing isolators and other important sections causes the collapse of sections or entire pylons and thus considerable damage to material assets and distribution and endangers the lives of innocent people who are working in the vicinity." Fortunately, there have been no victims so far, but it is difficult to find words to describe what has happened to pylons in isolated fields and other areas where there is no one to guard them. It is impossible to guard the entire network which extends over 2,300 kilometers of lines carrying high voltage electricity. Since it is impossible for the working people of the electricity board to guard this social property by themselves, they have been forced to approach the militia and the various political structures, in addition to issuing an appeal to all citizens to help in catching the delinquents.